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'Horrendous' Casualties Reported for Iraq Forces

By Barry James
International Herald Tribune

A senior U.S. officer said Tuesday that Iraqi military casualties in the Gulf war had been "horrendous," and Iraq itself was said to have reported that it had lost 20,000 killed and 60,000 wounded in the first month of fighting.

Although declining to confirm or deny the Iraqi estimate, the American officer, speaking in Riyadh, said it would be "common sense" to assume that the casualties had been heavy after 34 days of intensive bombing of military and strategic objectives.

With allied ground, sea and air forces preparing for an imminent ground war as peace efforts appeared to founder, Lieutenant General Thomas W. Kelly of the Joint Chiefs of Staff declared in Washington that everything was ready for the assault.

"We are ready now if the leadership decides that's what they want to do," he said.

The allied command said coalition aircraft flew a further 2,800 sorties Tuesday, bringing the total to about 83,000.

The missions included 130 sorties against suspected Scud missile launching sites. Preliminary pilot reports said four Scud launchers and three missiles might have been hit in the raids, but this did not prevent the Iraqis from firing a Scud against Israel — the 68th of the war — late Tuesday. Israeli television showed video tape of an apparent interception by a Patriot missile.

Although the commander of the Republican Guard, the backbone of Iraqi defenses in Kuwait, said earlier that his forces had suffered insignificant losses and that his troops had shrugged off air strikes as routine, American officials said the reality for the Iraqi Army was grim.

"I think they have suffered horrendous casualties, if you want the truth," the senior American officer said in Riyadh, speaking on condition he not be identified.

General Kelly dismissed the Iraqi general's statement as "bragadoccio," and commented, "talk's cheap."

In Bonn, the Iranian foreign minister, Ali Akbar Velayati, said he estimated Iraqi casualties to number in the tens of thousands. An Iranian newspaper quoted an Iraqi estimate of 20,000 killed and 60,000 wounded, saying it came from the Iraqi deputy prime minister, Saadoun Hammadi, during talks with Iran's first deputy foreign minister, Ali Mohammed Besharati.

The state-run newspaper, Jomhoori Islami, said Iraq also estimated property damage at $200 billion.

The U.S. officer said Iraqi casualties were probably failing to get adequate treatment under the relentless bombardment because medical facilities were either "terrible" or did not exist.

"You get a wound and you just can't get treated and you end up dying," he said. "I would not want to be a member of the Iraqi forces right now."

General Kelly said Iraqi forces in the Kuwait theater of operations had been "seriously attried," losing at least 30 percent of their tanks, 30 percent of their armored vehicles and 40 percent of their artillery.

But he said U.S. forces lacked the means to assess Iraqi casualties with any degree of accuracy.

He added that the Iraqi Army retained much of its capability and would probably resist. But he added, "It's my opinion they will be defeated in short order if we initiate the ground campaign."

In Riyadh, Brigadier General Richard I. Neal of the U.S. Marines said that for the Iraqis to acknowledge losing more than 20,000 dead and then to assert that they had

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War in the Gulf

A Soviet official played down President Bush's comments. Page 3.
U.S.-Saudi friction was reported in the interrogation of POWs. Page 4.
The allies are using border skirmishes to hone their skills. Page 4.

Gorbachev Plan 'Falls Short' Of Coalition Goals, Bush Says

I. David Ake/Agence France-Presse
President Bush during talks with congressional leaders in the White House on Tuesday at which he dismissed the Soviet peace bid.

Land War Appears Imminent

By Paul F. Horvitz and Robert C. Siner
International Herald Tribune

WASHINGTON — President George Bush refused on Tuesday to accept a Soviet proposal for ending the Gulf war, saying that the plan offered by President Mikhail S. Gorbachev "falls well short of what would be required."

"As far as I'm concerned," Mr. Bush said, "there are no negotiations. The goals have been set out. There will be no concessions."

General Thomas W. Kelly, asked at a Washington briefing what impact the Soviet initiative was having on U.S. preparations for a land offensive, said: "None. No impact. We are ready now if the leadership decides that's what they want to do."

He added that he believed that the Iraqi military would "be defeated in short order if we initiate a ground campaign."

The elements of the plan were conveyed by cable to the United States and other key members of the anti-Iraq coalition on Monday. Mr. Bush said the United States provided Moscow with "comments" on the plan Monday night.

Mr. Bush's reaction, during a public session with congressional leaders, did not appear to constitute an outright rejection. But the president indicated that he was refraining from commenting further in deference to Mr. Gorbachev.

"President Gorbachev asked that I keep the details of it confidential, and I'm going to do that," he said. "I will respect that request in the interest of thoroughly exploring the initiative."

"But, very candidly — and I've been frank with him on this — while expressing appreciation for his sending it to us, it falls well short of what would be required. I would leave it right there for now."

Britain and Canada rebuffed the Soviet proposal, but France officially maintained silence and probably will not make its position known until Wednesday.

Soviet officials argued against a ground offensive, saying that its only effect would be enormous suffering and the destruction of the country.

Foreign Minister Tariq Aziz of Iraq returned to Baghdad from Moscow and Tehran on Tuesday night, Baghdad radio said. It said nothing about any talks between Mr. Aziz and President Saddam Hussein about the peace plan.

Mr. Bush told lawmakers that the allies had achieved "a good deal of what we set out to do from the air" and that officials were "hard at work on postwar planning" for the region, according to a presidential spokesman.

His spokesman, Marlin Fitzwater, said the Soviets had not requested that a ground assault be delayed. "Our military campaign remains on schedule," he said.

Mr. Fitzwater said there was no split between the United States and the Soviet Union and that Moscow's peare effort was still in progress.

He declined to comment on whether Mr. Bush's comments amounted to a rejection. He said the peace proposal was "a plan between the Soviets and Iraq."

"We were simply asked for our opinion, our comments," he said.

Defense Secretary Dick Cheney said Tuesday that a cease-fire or pause in allied war operations would be very dangerous to the allies.

"While we are eager to have the matter wrapped up as quickly as possible, we feel very strongly that a cease-fire or a pause of some kind would in fact be very dangerous

See BUSH, Page 3

Allies' Hard Line in the Sand

"Land War Needed for Clear Defeat of Hussein, They Say

By Joseph Fitchett
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — A consensus exists among allied governments that the Gulf war must finish on terms that expose President Saddam Hussein of Iraq as a clear loser and enable the Western and Arab countries that fought him to emerge as indisputable winners.

Both Western and Arab interests, officials said, require an Iraqi defeat that deprives Mr. Hussein of any political stature in the Middle East.

Because it appeared to offer the best chance of achieving a decisive victory, the allied choice remained an allied land offensive to destroy Iraq's forces in Kuwait.

The desire to shun an ambiguous outcome has hardened allied governments' resistance against entertaining Moscow's reported offer: that Mr. Hussein's regime could trade Kuwait for international guarantees of its own survival.

Even before the Iraqi response was known, President François Mitterrand of France took the position that Iraqi agreement to withdraw from Kuwait would not necessarily mean an end to the war.

Mr. Mitterrand, speaking to visitors before President George Bush rebuffed the Soviet peace plan as inadequate, stressed that Mr. Hussein's conduct had made it inconceivable that other leaders could accord him any political trust in future.

The French leader left the impression, one of the visitors said, that he and Mr. Bush were in full agreement on the need to prevent Mr. Hussein from escaping with only a partial military defeat that allowed him to save face politically.

NEWS ANALYSIS

More bluntly, a cabinet minister in another European government said: "How can anyone ever sit down at a table with Saddam? He must be eliminated."

The view of Middle Eastern allies, not publicly voiced by Arab leaders, was trenchantly expressed by President Turgut Ozal of Turkey.

"To let the war end as soon as possible, the man's back should be broken," Mr. Ozal said, adding that "if the war is prolonged, his people's back will also be broken."

If Mr. Hussein's regime survives, a Western policymaker said, it will stifle any opportunity for the Iraqi people to demonstrate their opposition to his leadership and hamper the chances for movement toward more responsive government in the region.

This mood prevails in allied capitals where officials say that if Baghdad were allowed to claim a political victory, based on fighting the coalition to some form of standoff, the outcome might enable Mr. Hussein to play on Arab and Muslim sentiments of frustration and eventually regain a position enabling him to intimidate moderate neighbors.

To prevent that, the allies' conception of victory has evolved since the start of the war to an ambitious goal reflecting their view of postwar needs for stability.

During the prewar diplomatic contacts, the coalition's position was to deny any reward to an aggressor regime. Now the allies are determined to inflict a humiliating defeat on Mr. Hussein that opens the way to political change in the region.

Although the Bush administration has promised that the allies want to contribute to postwar reconstruction in Iraq and the region, that pledge increasingly appears to presuppose a new regime in Iraq or a severely quarantined future for Baghdad should Mr. Hussein remain in power.

This hard-line view appears to be strongly shared by the main Arab countries in the coalition: Saudi Arabia, Egypt and Syria.

Even if these governments will want to seek a broad Arab reconciliation, Arab diplomats say that

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Iraqi Chemical Arsenal Still Poses Risk

By R. Jeffrey Smith
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — A portion of Iraq's arsenal of chemical weapons is believed to have survived weeks of bombardment by U.S. and allied warplanes and remains ready for potential use against allied troops in a ground war, according to U.S. intelligence and military officials.

While a variety of battlefield defenses against chemical attack have been prepared, U.S. policymakers and military leaders remain in a quandary about how best to respond politically or strategically if Iraq uses chemical weapons, the officials said.

U.S. soldiers in northern Saudi Arabia have been trained to conduct offensive operations for several hours while dressed in awkward, charcoal-lined protective suits. They have also been equipped with sensors and alarms that would signal the beginning of a chemical attack.

A tentative list of strategic options, including a "visible" acceleration of conventional warfare or a decision to press for postwar trials of Iraqi commanders implicated in such attacks, has also been prepared for forwarding to the White House if chemical weapons are used, officials said.

But no decisions have been made, and many officials harbor doubts that the United States will be able to fulfill its public pledge to "respond in the severest possible way" without lowering itself to Iraq's moral level or provoking a backlash in Arab nations by harming civilians.

"There are no good options," a Pentagon official said. He and others confirmed that a U.S. response involving even limited use of chemical or nuclear arms — in effect ruled out before the war began — remained out of the question largely as a result of lasting political problems that such a response would cause.

Officials said more likely — but still awkward — responses could include a more concerted and overt effort to kill the Iraqi president, Saddam Hussein, and his top advisers, or a more general acceleration of the air war. "We could load up the whole bomber fleet and turn it loose," one official said, "but it would then be a weapon of mass destruction."

No estimate is available of the quantity of chemicals believed to remain in the Iraqi arsenal, because of U.S. intelligence uncertainties about their location and difficulties in assessing damage from the hundreds of strikes directed against them, officials said.

A month before the war began, William H.

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Yeltsin Denounces Gorbachev, Saying He Should Resign

By David Remnick
Washington Post Service

MOSCOW — Boris N. Yeltsin, leader of the Russian Republic, called Tuesday for the immediate resignation of Mikhail S. Gorbachev, saying the Soviet president was "leading the country to a dictatorship."

Speaking in a nationwide television broadcast, Mr. Yeltsin disassociated himself from Mr. Gorbachev and called for the transfer of power to the Federation Council, an executive body made up of the leaders of the Soviet republics.

The statement marked the first time that Mr. Yeltsin has demanded the Soviet leader's resignation.

Accusing Mr. Gorbachev of "deceiving the people," Mr. Yeltsin said: "I warned in 1987 that Gorbachev has a tendency in his character toward absolute, personal power. Now he is leading the country to a dictatorship but giving it the pretty name of 'presidential rule.'"

Mr. Gorbachev and Mr. Yeltsin, who have feuded in the past, appeared ready last September to overcome their personal and political differences and form a "center-left" coalition.

But by mid-October, Mr. Gorbachev had rejected a "500 day" program for switching over to a market economy and moved decisively toward a hard-line position under pressure from orthodox Communists, the KGB state security apparatus and the military.

Since then, Mr. Gorbachev and Kremlin conservatives have increasingly attacked Mr. Yeltsin, accusing him of trying to break up the union, calling him a liar and saying he had consorted with gangsters.

Mr. Yeltsin's comments Tuesday marked what appeared to be a definitive, irreparable split between the country's two most powerful politicians.

His television appearance was composed, but the language of his attack recalled the words used by Foreign Minister Eduard A. Shevardnadze when he resigned in December, warning of an "approaching dictatorship."

Mr. Yeltsin, who was brought into the Politburo after Mr. Gorbachev came to power in 1985 and enthusiastically took part in the first heady days of change, spoke of his bitter disappointment in the failure of the Soviet leader to follow through on what he promised.

"In the first two years after 1985," Mr. Yeltsin said, "he instilled some hope in all of us, but then he began to institute policies that actively — and I apologize — deceived the people.

"While making promises, Gorbachev did not understand how to fulfill them," Mr. Yeltsin said. "And having given people hope, he began acting by other laws.

"Lately this has become especially clear. It is obvious that while he wants to keep using the word *perestroika*, he also wants to hang on to the old system, to rigid centralized power and not to give independence to the republics, especially not to Russia."

The Russian leader added, "I separate myself from the policies of Gorbachev and call for his immediate resignation and the transfer of

See YELTSIN, Page 2

Debriefing: Day 34

Sorties
- More than 2,800 allied sorties were flown Tuesday, for a total of over 83,000 in 34 days of war.
- Iraq fired one Scud missile at Israel on Tuesday night; no immediate reports of injuries or damage. 68 of the missiles have been fired at Israel and Saudi Arabia.

Losses
- An A-10 Thunderbolt plane lost Tuesday in combat, American pilot's fate unknown. To date, 31 allied planes lost in combat: 22 American, 6 British, 1 Kuwaiti, 1 Italian, 1 Saudi.
- 1 American pilot missing in action Tuesday, raising allied missing-in-action total to 51: 30 Americans, 10 British, 10 Saudis and 1 Italian.
- 36 allied soldiers killed in action: 14 Americans and 22 Saudis. No new casualties reported on the ground Tuesday. 10 of the 14 U.S. combat deaths have been attributed to friendly fire.
- Allied prisoner-of-war total remains 12: 8 Americans, 2 British, 1 Italian and 1 Kuwaiti.
- More than 1,300 Iraqi soldiers have been taken prisoner; over half of the total are defectors.
- Iraq's air-to-air combat loss total is 42.

Iraqi Claims
- More than 180 allied aircraft downed; no new reports Tuesday.
- No comprehensive casualty figures have been issued. An Iraqi official was quoted as saying 20,000 Iraqis were killed and 60,000 wounded in first 26 days of the war.

Assessment
"I can't attach a number to it or a percentage, but I think they have horrendous casualties, and not only just killed but, I think, wounded."
— *A senior U.S. official, in Riyadh*

The Associated Press
The battleship Wisconsin firing practice rounds from its 16-inch guns in the Gulf on Tuesday

Klosk

Cracks May Delay Space Shuttle

CAPE CANAVERAL, Florida (AP) — NASA's first shuttle flight of the year, a March military mission, could be delayed up to a month because of cracked door hinges that may also affect the two other spaceships, officials said Tuesday.

Cracks were discovered in Discovery at the launching pad on each of the four metal hinges on two flapper doors. The doors on the belly of the shuttle are supposed to close once the big external fuel tank drops off shortly after lift-off. Two of Discovery's cracks are 2 inches (about 5 centimeters) long and about one-tenth of an inch wide.

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Up	$20.07	DM	1.4935	2,932.18
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$363.95	$0.81	Yen	131.65	2.47
		FF	5.0625	

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Business Air Travel Takes Off Again

By Agis Salpukas
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Business travelers are on the move again, raising airline hopes that things will get better soon.

Many travelers avoided overseas trips after the Gulf war began last month, but now, though fears of terrorism may persist, some are putting off travel no longer.

Still, it has taken some arm-twisting to win back passengers. Some airline executives have called chief executives of companies that had banned international travel by employees, trying to get the restrictions eased.

"It's really working," said Adrian von Dornberg, a member of the executive board of Lufthansa, referring to the direct talks with chief executives. "Frankfurt is back to normal."

Robert Harrell, the vice president of air fare management for the American Express Co., said that its reservations center in New York, which plans trips for business executives, was getting 800 to 900 calls a day two weeks ago. Last week, he said, volume had grown to 1,300 calls.

"There's been a gradual resurgence," Mr. Harrell said. "Before, a company sent a team of executives to Europe. Now it might only be a few people, but at least they're starting to travel again."

The U.S. transportation secretary warns airlines against cutting fares. Page 13.

Deeply discounted fares introduced by British Airways, which were copied by other carriers like Pan Am, TWA and Northwest, have also induced leisure travelers to fly now or book for travel in the summer.

"My desire to go outweighed my fear," said Andrea B. Miller, a scientific programmer for the Upjohn Co. in Kalamazoo, Michigan. She said she had decided to go to London for a short holiday because of the low international fares.

Miss Miller is getting triple mileage in a frequent-flyer program, and she calculated that she would earn enough miles for a trip to Africa this summer.

Travelers like Miss Miller will determine the fate of weaker airlines, like Pan Am and TWA.

While they struggle along through the winter with small loads of mostly business travelers, the carriers must accumulate bookings from leisure travelers, who make a personal choice to travel.

The airlines depend on revenues accumulated during the peak summer period to get them through the lean period the following winter.

The drop in international travel after Jan. 17, the day American-led forces began bombing Iraq, was one of the sharpest ever.

Sir Colin Marshall, the deputy chairman and chief executive of British Airways, said traffic had dropped by 20 to 25 percent on

See TRAVEL, Page 2

Anti-Semitic Books Still Hold Allure for Japanese Readers

By Steven R. Weisman
New York Times Service

TOKYO — The Gulf war has led to a boom in book sales on all aspects of the Middle East. And once again among the best-sellers are books about a subject that has long held a fascination for Japanese readers: the influence and power of Jews.

The popular titles include dozens of translated versions of standards in the United States and elsewhere. But also selling well, indeed as best-sellers in major Tokyo bookstores, are books asserting that there is a Jewish conspiracy to control the world.

The popularity of books about Jews in Japan is not new. But according to Masanori Miyazawa, a history professor who has compiled a bibliography on the subject, at least 100 new books related to Jews — a record number — were published last year, apparently because of the Gulf crisis.

The specific appearance of the new anti-Semitic books, some of them published by mainstream houses, has again drawn the concern of Israeli diplomats and Jewish organizations, giving impetus to a campaign by Jewish groups to inform publishers that Jews regard such books as repugnant.

"The publication of these books by itself doesn't worry me too much," said Nahum Eshkol, the Israeli ambassador to Japan. "What worries me is the readiness of Japanese to buy them, maybe to read them, on the backdrop of maybe total ignorance of Judaism and Israel."

Leading American Jewish groups have met quietly with Japanese officials, politicians, opinion leaders and publishers, most recently in December, to discourage distribution of the books, but with little success.

A year and a half ago, the Japanese Foreign Ministry responded by urging the Japan Book Publishers Association to be more sensitive, asserting in a memorandum that "the government of Japan regrets to see that the label of 'Japanese anti-Semitism' has taken root among American Jews."

But the publishers group declined to distribute the memorandum to members, saying it did not want to endorse censorship.

An official of the American Jewish Committee who had lobbied in Japan praised the Foreign Ministry, saying, "They put themselves on the line and were rebuffed by the publishers."

The anti-Semitic books continue to sell along with more mainstream works. At present, for instance, bookstores are featuring "The Arab-Israeli Wars," by Chaim Herzog, the president of Israel, along with books telling readers how to make money off stocks that Jews buy, plus others that speak of Jewish rituals and conspiracies.

One book published in December, "Counterattack of Hitler," is a best-seller at many book stores and has sold 30,000 copies. It denies that the Holocaust occurred and asserts that a Jewish conspiracy is being thwarted by Germany, Arabs and other ethnic groups.

Another, "Confessions of the Jews," by Paul Goldstein and Jeffrey Steinberg, argues that the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith, the American Jewish group, engages in organized crime and drug trafficking. The book has sold only 5,000 copies, but is a best-seller in those bookstores carrying it.

The author of the first book and the translator of the second is Masami Uno, an Osaka man whose books denouncing Jews have long sold well and are widely available. His book, "If You Understand Jews, You Can See the Whole World," has sold 540,000 copies since it was published in 1986.

Critics of such books are troubled less by their direct influence than by their general respectability.

The books are put out by subsidiaries of large publishing houses, and "Counterattack of Hitler" was recently advertised on Page 1 of Asahi Shimbun, a major newspaper.

"Right now, the Japanese are scared to death that Israel will enter the war, disrupt their oil supplies and start a third world war," said David G. Goodman, a professor of Japanese literature at the University of Illinois. But he added that a "blind spot" exists on Jews.

"In all the book stores, there are legitimate books along side this anti-Semitic garbage," Mr. Goodman said. "The question is why the Japanese don't seem to be able to tell the difference."

The issue is complicated because many Japanese companies observe the Arab boycott against Israel, and because of widespread sympathy for Palestinians and anxieties about war with Iraq.

But the Israeli ambassador, Mr. Eshkol, said Japanese-Israeli ties had recently improved. He said the attacks on Israel by Iraqi Scud missiles, coupled with Israel's not retaliating, had brought an outpouring of sympathy for Israelis.

London Bombings: Signaling Ascent of IRA's Hard-Liners

By William E. Schmidt
New York Times Service

LONDON — The bombs that rocked central London railroad stations on Monday, killing a man and wounding 40 people, appeared to signal a change of tactics by the Irish Republican Army. For the first time in more than seven years, the group has has inflicted casualties ordinary citizens in England.

Although the bombings, like the daring mortar attack on No. 10 Downing Street on Feb. 7, were primarily an attempt to keep the IRA and its cause at center stage, government officials and terrorism experts here said the cold decision once again to put British civilians at risk marked another escalation in the IRA's long, bitter struggle to force the British out of Northern Ireland.

The shock waves from the bombings at Victoria and Paddington stations were still reverberating across London on Tuesday.

Policemen and security officials, extra cautious in the wake of the explosions on Monday, again closed large stretches of the London subway system as they ran down telephone bomb threats and put security cordons around suspicious packages.

As a result, thousands of commuters found themselves stranded below street level, while thousands more, up above, were caught in endless traffic jams after choosing to drive into town rather than risk using public transportation.

If the IRA's intent has been to disrupt London, it was clear the strategy was paying dividends.

But the reports of maimed civilians, including children, and scenes of devastation at Victoria Station — shown again and again on television and played across the front pages of British newspapers — also evoked a strong and angry revulsion among the public.

What was less clear was why the IRA was now deciding once again to carry its battle into the streets of London, as it did in the mid-1970s, when the IRA focused on the city's subways and trains, and in 1983, when a bomb planted in Harrod's department store killed six people.

Although there have been scores of bombings in England since 1988, they had been defended by the IRA as being aimed at political targets or at military barracks or recruiting stations.

Paul Wilkinson, director of the Research Foundation for the Study of Conflict and Terrorism, said in Aberdeen, Scotland, that the IRA's tactical shift suggested "the hard men — those who believe in terror for terror's stake and have no compunction about violence or killing — are very much in command."

"There has been a lot of speculation in the Irish press that the IRA has been weakened, that there are divisions and debate about what the long-term strategy of the Irish nationalists ought to be," Mr. Wilkinson said.

"With these bombings," he said, "the hard men are saying: 'To hell with the politics. We believe in violence. And one bomb in Britain is worth 100 in Northern Ireland.'"

Even in Northern Ireland, there had been growing evidence in the last year that the IRA was taking a more violent course.

Last fall, for example, it launched a new tactic: Roman Catholics suspected by the IRA of collaborating with the British were strapped into vehicles loaded with explosives and then forced to drive into British Army installations, where the bombs were detonated by timers timers. The intent was to kill the drivers and the soldiers.

According to some published reports in Britain and Ireland, such an escalation in violence has fueled friction within the movement — between hard-liners and those who believe that IRA goals can better be achieved through peaceful initiatives carried out by Sinn Fein, the organization's political arm.

In public comments in recent months, some leaders of Sinn Fein have sharply departed from IRA policy, welcoming investment in the very kinds of businesses that hard-liners continue to target for bombings.

Others were skeptical that there is any fundamental debate about tactics within the IRA.

A British official termed implausible the idea that the IRA was rethinking its violent agenda, and investigators at Scotland Yard said the shift in tactics was merely a measure of the IRA's "growing desperation."

Among some analysts, the view was that a new IRA campaign in Britain reflected a calculated tactical decision.

In an interview in a Sinn Fein newspaper last week, an IRA spokesman said: "We will not allow ourselves to be held to one tactic or particular modus operandi. Our intention always is to keep the enemy guessing."

That such a campaign can be carried out now, while British security precautions are at their highest because of Arab terrorist threats stemming from the Gulf war, only reinforces the IRA claim that it can and will bring disruption to Britain as it has so often to Northern Ireland.

The timing also seemed to underscore the ancient axiom that England's difficulty is Ireland's opportunity.

Agence France-Presse

LONELY VIGIL — A skier being dwarfed by an 800-year-old beech tree, with 84-meter circumference, near Poudorf, Bavaria.

Taipei's Sweet Su a Beijing Sensation

Many in China Find Taiwan Pop Culture More Alluring Than Marxism

By Nicholas D. Kristof
New York Times Service

TAIPEI — Her silky, sometimes haunting voice belts out love songs and tugs China by the heartstrings, so much so that when the government in Beijing urges Chinese to follow Marxism, they find relief in her hit song "Follow Your Feelings."

Su Rui is one of Taiwan's most famous pop singers, but she has been to the Chinese mainland only once, for a 12-day recording trip last year.

Nevertheless, she is a celebrity on the mainland, and her cassettes — many of them bootleg copies — circulate wherever in China there is electricity to run a tape player.

"I didn't know I had so many fans there," Ms. Su said, recalling how moved she was by the welcome she received wherever she went. The authorities met her at the airport and gave her a police motorcade into Beijing.

Curiously, Su Rui, whose name is pronounced, approximately, *sue ray*, is regarded by many on Taiwan as past her prime, but on the mainland she is as hot as ever. And the mainland, with 1.1 billion inhabitants, is a far more important market than Taiwan, with a population of only 20 million.

Her popularity underscores the extraordinary allure that Taiwan's popular culture has for Chinese on the mainland. The Nationalists lost the civil war to the Communists in 1949 and retreated to their bastion on Taiwan, but these days Taiwan and Hong Kong dominate the music, literature, films and fashions of the mainland.

The best-known singers in China include Ms. Su as well as Qi Qing, a long-haired young man from Taiwan; the most popular authors include Qiong Yao and the late San Mao, both women from Taiwan.

The most popular film in recent years there was Taiwan's "Mom, Love Me Again." The film apparently made no impression on Taiwan audiences and soon closed in its home market. But in recent months it has been a spectacular success throughout the mainland. Some people in Taiwan sniff that this is because mainland Chinese are unsophisticated and are content with very simple and sentimental themes.

Ms. Su seems to have inherited the mantle of Teresa Teng, a Taiwanese singer who was enormously popular throughout China from the late 1970s through the late 1980s.

Ms. Teng, who has had no new albums recently, received her biggest boost in China in the early 1980s when the authorities denounced her songs, calling them too sensual, and banned them.

That made everyone curious about what they were missing, and her popularity soared, particularly after her tapes became available again.

In an interview in her apartment in Taipei, Ms. Su — who is sometimes known by her English name, Julie Su — was relaxed and full of smiles, rather different from the tough, leather-clad image she has cultivated. She was cagey about her age ("In my heart I'm always 28"), but she is generally believed to be in her late 30s.

Though she performs many sentimental love songs, she was one of the first Chinese singers to inject Western rock-and-roll flavor into her music.

In contrast to the pure, younger-sister image projected by many singers, Ms. Su wore black leather and close-cropped hair, cultivating a sassy and sometimes rebellious image.

By the time of the Tiananmen democracy movement in the spring of 1989, her hit "Follow Your Feelings" was on everybody's lips in China:

Follow your feelings
Grasping the hand of my dream
My steps become ever lighter
And steadily more cheerful
With my smile allowed full play,
Love will arrest me anywhere ...
Follow your feelings,
And be carried off by them.

The lyrics hardly sound incendiary to a Western ear. But in China they were in striking contrast to such officially approved songs as "Follow the Communist Party," "Socialism Is Good" and "Nightsoil Collectors Coming Down the Mountain." Against that backdrop, following your feelings — instead, apparently, of Deng Xiaoping — seemed a giddy, fresh, subversive thought.

Ms. Su is now preoccupied with something other than music: she is expecting her first baby this month or in early March, and at the moment she looks more maternal than rebellious. To avoid undercutting her image, Ms. Su has avoided appearing in public, but that will change in a few months.

TRAVEL: *Business Officials Are on the Move Again*

(Continued from page 1)

most routes, and by even more on flights to Japan.

But Sir Colin said that the current decline was only a "hiccup" and that the industry would rebound again, as it did after terrorist attacks in 1986 caused a slump in travel. By 1987, he said, traffic was again growing by 6 percent to 7 percent a year.

Many international carriers, including British Airways, TWA and Pan Am, have made large cuts in flights and staffing to cut costs. Yet, even these measures have often not helped to get enough passengers on planes to make the flight financially worthwhile, the airlines say.

For example, Pan Am is using Airbus A-310s, which hold fewer than 200 passengers, on many European routes, instead of Boeing 747s, which hold 412.

One recent day at Kennedy International Airport, Pan Am had trouble filling even its smaller planes. On a flight to Paris, for example, 173 people were booked to travel on an A-310.

Jeffrey F. Kriendler, Pan Am's vice president of corporate relations, estimated that if the carrier had used a 747 for the flight, the plane would have been about 40 percent full. Such a small load is far below the break-even point.

The carrier now operates one 747 flight to London a day, down from the usual two. There were 240 people flying to London on the 747 flight that day, which Mr. Kriendler said just about paid for the cost of operating it.

A flight to Frankfurt, however, was more popular, with 430 people booked for the 412-seat airplane. Taking cancellations into account, the plane was likely to leave full.

Some business people are finding they can carry on much of their work without traveling, a development that airlines find troubling.

Ron Folger, who owns a small business called Lace Trends in West New York, New Jersey, said he did not plan to attend a large fabric show in Paris next month, an event he normally does not miss.

He has asked his suppliers to send swatches of material by Federal Express instead, he said.

"This year in the garment industry," he said, "the fashion is not to go to Paris."

Manila Detects Arab Terrorists

Agence France-Presse

MANILA — A senator asserted Tuesday that terrorist groups, including the "Abu Nidal Palestinian faction," had established a presence in the Philippines because of lax immigration screening. She said her information came from military intelligence sources.

"Even if Iraq would be defeated, we have to expect a continuation of the fight in other countries, including the Philippines," said the Senate Foreign Relations Committee chairwoman, Leticia Shahani.

Sabri Banna, also known as Abu Nidal, heads the Fatah Revolutionary Council, an anti-Yasser Arafat group outside the PLO structure. The faction has carried out numerous terrorist operations, including assassinations of moderate PLO members.

YELTSIN: *Russian Leader Calls on Gorbachev to Quit*

(Continued from page 1)

power to the collective body, the Federation Council."

Mr. Gorbachev and his spokesmen had no immediate comment.

Much attention has been focused on the personal animosity between Mr. Gorbachev and Mr. Yeltsin. But the two men have also split politically.

Mr. Gorbachev, who says he remains a "convinced communist," has rejected the sort of decentralized power that Mr. Yeltsin and other republican leaders have demanded.

Mr. Yeltsin quit the party in July and has steadily become the rallying point for the forces in Soviet society known as "democrats."

Pro-independence leaders in the Baltics and other republics have also looked for support to Mr. Yeltsin, who presides over a republic of 147 million people. Just hours after the Kremlin crackdown in Vilnius last month, Mr. Yeltsin condemned the army attack and Mr. Gorbachev's support of it.

In recent months, Mr. Gorbachev has accused Mr. Yeltsin of trying to obstruct the central government and "exploiting" the tense political situation for the sake of his own ambitions.

Although Mr. Yeltsin has said that he has no desire to replace Mr. Gorbachev as president, he would certainly become a first among equals in the unlikely event that the Federation Council did take power.

Mr. Yeltsin, whose television appearance was broadcast live, waited until the end of a 40-minute interview before turning to a prepared statement and, in a calm voice, opening his attack on Mr. Gorbachev.

He said that he had gone to great lengths to cooperate with Mr. Gorbachev, but that the attempts had gone nowhere. "It turned out," he said, "that I trusted our president too much."

Mr. Yeltsin first encountered Mr. Gorbachev's wrath in 1987, when he was dismissed for daring to attack conservatives like Yegor I. Ligachev in the Politburo and for complaining about the slow pace of change.

He made his political comeback by winning election to the national legislature in 1989, then gaining the top post in the Russian Republic in 1990. Mr. Gorbachev tried to persuade Russian deputies not to elect Mr. Yeltsin as their leader, but failed by a narrow margin.

Michael Semujeles/Reuters

A Moscow woman buying wine in a state shop Tuesday, a day after the Kremlin unveiled a plan to raise food prices by 60 percent.

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WORLD BRIEFS

Thousands Back Protest in Albania

VIENNA (AP) - Thousands of people rallied in the Albanian capital Tuesday to support a hunger strike by students and faculty demanding that the name of the former Communist dictator, Enver Hoxha, be removed from Tirana University.

A journalist for the official Albanian press said that police were patrolling the campus, where thousands of students, family members and workers gathered to support about 720 hunger strikers. The ruling Communist Party called an extraordinary plenum and appealed to striking professors and students to end their fast.

The Communists face their first political challenge after 46 years of Stalinist rule in free elections March 31. They accelerated cautious democratic changes after student protests in December, but President Ramiz Alia has left untouched the personality cult around Mr. Hoxha, whom he succeeded in 1985.

EC Nearing Approval of Soviet Aid

PARIS (NYT) — Hoping to nudge Moscow toward a negotiated settlement to the crisis in the Baltic republics, European Community foreign ministers signaled Tuesday that they might soon approve a 400 million Ecu ($560 million) aid package that was frozen after the recent Soviet crackdown in Lithuania and Latvia.

The EC Commission has been instructed to resume preparatory work on both food credits and a technical assistance accord, a statement issued after a ministerial meeting in Luxembourg said. A final decision is to be made when the ministers meet March 4.

In Strasbourg, the European Parliament's budget committee approved a $1 billion food package for Moscow that was blocked last month to protest Soviet repression in the Baltics. The 518-member parliament is expected to endorse the package Thursday.

Roh Apologizes for Korean Scandal

SEOUL (Reuters) — President Roh Tae Woo, facing the biggest crisis of confidence since he took office in 1988, apologized Tuesday for a huge bribery scandal and pledged to foster "clean government and clean politics" in South Korea.

Hours after Mr. Roh shuffled the leadership of his ruling party to contain political damage from the scandal, he told the South Korean people: "The incident which led to the arrest of five members of parliament is a deeply regrettable one." He said the fact that a staff member in the presidential office "was arrested in connection with the incident is due to my carelessness and I apologize to the people for this."

Last week nine people, including three legislators from the ruling Democratic Liberal Party and two from the main opposition Party for Peace and Democracy, and a Roh aide, were arrested on charges of taking $1.3 million in bribes from a building firm to help it gain a lucrative housing deal in Seoul. The chairman of the construction firm Hanbo Housing Development Co. was also arrested and charged with bribery, misappropriation of funds and other violations.

Poland Won't Ease Wage Controls

WARSAW (Reuters) — The Polish government, despite heavy pressure to ease austerity policies, will not lift tight wage controls, a government spokesman said Tuesday.

The government had inconclusive talks with the Solidarity trade union on Monday night on modification of a wages tax that the government sees as a chief tool of its anti-inflationary program. Industrial pressure on the government grew as workers in the nation's biggest tractor factory struck for one day over pay.

The workers want a 30 percent pay raise. Their management says the wages tax would make the company insolvent. Finance Minister Leszek Balcerowicz told them that the wage increase would result in a "violent increase of unemployment." Government policies caused a 30 percent drop in real incomes last year while creating more than a million unemployed.

Vitamins May Cut Risk of Cataracts

BOSTON (AP) — Older people who consume plenty of vitamins by eating well or taking daily supplements run a far lower risk of cataracts, the leading cause of blindness, according to a Boston study made public Tuesday.

A study found that those who regularly used multivitamin supplements were 37 percent less likely to have cataracts. Experts suspect the crucial nutrients are anti-oxidants, substances such as vitamins A and E that counteract the damaging effects of oxygen. But the authors of the study said they were unwilling to recommend that people take vitamins or alter their eating habits until more research is done.

The study, directed by Dr. M. Christina Leske of the State University of New York at Stony Brook, was based on 1,380 people aged 40 to 79 who were treated at Brigham and Women's Hospital in Boston. It was published in the February issue of the Archives of Ophthalmology.

Correction

The Eurobonds column in the Business/Finance section of Monday's editions misidentified the French borrower that is restructuring its domestic debt. Caisse Nationale des Télécommunications is the agency that expects to create a 10-year bond issue of about 6 billion francs.

TRAVEL UPDATE

EC Urged to Promote Safer Driving

BRUSSELS (AP) — The 12 European Community countries should establish an institution to promote safe driving and coordinate national driving policies, transport experts urged in a study released Tuesday.

They said such a body could be a focal point of a much-needed campaign for road safety in the 12-nation trading bloc — now far more dangerous than most other advanced countries. There are about twice as many accidents per kilometer driven in the EC than in the United States and about 10 percent more than in Japan, the study said. About 50,000 persons die and more than 1.5 million are injured each year on EC roads, the study said.

The new institution was one of dozens of recommendations made in the 65-page study, ordered by the EC Commission and conducted by a panel of independent experts including three former transportation ministers of EC nations. They also urged a wide array of road improvements as well as educational programs, traffic laws and vehicle standards.

The punctuality of European airlines improved last year but is still a cause for concern, the Association of European Airlines said Tuesday. The punctuality performance in 1990 for the 22 members of the group showed some improvement over 1989's worst-ever figures, it said. For the year as a whole, 20 percent of European flights were delayed more than 15 minutes, compared with almost 24 percent a year earlier. Not only was the proportion of delayed flights reduced. The actual number was down 6 percent despite an 11 percent increase in takeoffs. *(AP)*

WEATHER

EUROPE	HIGH C	HIGH F	LOW C	LOW F	
Amsterdam	4	39	-2	28	fr
Athens	16	61	9	48	c
Barcelona	14	57	11	52	c
Belgrade	5	41	-4	25	sn
Berlin	6	43	-7	19	fr
Brussels	4	39	-3	27	sn
Budapest	4	39	-7	19	fr
Copenhagen	2	36	-7	19	sn
Costa Del Sol	16	61	4	43	c
Dublin	8	46	1	34	c
Edinburgh	5	41	0	32	r
Faro	14	57	3	37	c
Florence	10	50	2	36	c
Frankfurt	3	37	-1	30	fr
Geneva	5	41	-1	30	c
Helsinki	-7	19	-16	3	sn
Las Palmas	21	70	16	61	c
Lisbon	13	55	7	45	c
London	8	46	-3	27	sn
Luxembourg	3	37	-3	27	sn
Madrid	7	45	-1	30	c
Milan	9	48	-3	27	sn
Moscow	-5	23	-10	14	sn
Munich	-1	30	-2	28	sn
Nice	16	61	8	46	c
Oslo	3	37	-6	21	sn
Paris	9	48	1	34	fr
Prague	2	36	-9	16	fr
Reykjavik	2	36	1	34	sn
Rome	15	59	4	39	c
Stockholm	0	32	-3	27	sn
Strasbourg	6	43	-3	27	fr
Venice	7	45	3	37	r
Vienna	0	32	-5	23	sn
Warsaw	0	32	-5	23	fr
Zurich	3	37	-3	27	sn
MIDDLE EAST					
Cairo	28	82	10	50	fr
Istanbul	7	45	5	41	c
Moscow	—	—	—	—	na
Riyadh	—	—	—	—	na
Tel Aviv	—	—	—	—	na
OCEANIA					
Auckland	—	—	—	—	na
Sydney	26	79	19	66	sh

ASIA	HIGH C	HIGH F	LOW C	LOW F	
Bangkok	34	93	23	73	fr
Beijing	4	39	-8	18	fr
Hong Kong	17	63	14	57	r
Manila	32	90	23	73	fr
New Delhi	23	73	17	63	fr
Seoul	1	34	-7	19	fr
Shanghai	7	45	4	39	fr
Singapore	31	88	24	75	fr
Taipei	16	61	12	54	r
Tokyo	9	48	-1	30	fr
AFRICA					
Algiers	16	61	11	52	c
Cape Town	24	75	12	54	cl
Casablanca	14	57	8	46	sh
Harare	24	75	17	63	r
Lagos	31	88	24	75	r
Nairobi	30	86	9	48	fr
Tunis	14	57	10	50	c
LATIN AMERICA					
Buenos Aires	30	82	16	61	c
Lima	24	79	18	64	c
Mexico City	26	79	8	46	c
Rio de Janeiro	27	81	24	75	c
NORTH AMERICA					
Anchorage	-4	25	-9	16	pc
Atlanta	20	68	15	59	sh
Boston	10	50	7	45	sh
Chicago	5	41	-2	28	pc
Denver	7	45	-3	27	pc
Detroit	11	52	2	36	sh
Honolulu	28	82	20	68	sh
Houston	18	64	7	45	sh
Los Angeles	25	77	9	48	fr
Miami	28	82	21	70	sh
Minneapolis	0	32	-7	19	pc
Montreal	3	37	-1	34	sn
Moscow	22	61	17	63	pc
New York	16	61	10	50	sh
Phoenix	21	70	8	46	fr
San Francisco	19	66	7	45	fr
Seattle	13	55	8	46	r
Toronto	8	46	2	36	sh
Washington	17	63	11	52	c

cl-cloudy; fr-fair; h-hail; o-overcast; pc-partly cloudy; r-rain; sh-showers; sn-snow; st-stormy.

WEDNESDAY'S FORECAST — CHANNEL: Slight. FRANKFURT: Overcast. Temp. 6—3 (43—37). LONDON: Rain. Temp. 6—1 (43—34). MADRID: Overcast. Temp. 12—2 (54—36). NEW YORK: Showers. Temp. 14—4 (61—39). PARIS: Partly cloudy. Temp. 8—3 (46—37). ROME: Overcast. Temp. 9—3 (48—41). TEL AVIV: Not available. ZURICH: Overcast. Temp. 5—3 (41—28). BANGKOK: Cloudy. Temp. 34—22 (93—72). MANILA: Fair. Temp. 29—20 (84—68). HONG KONG: Cloudy. Temp. 12—10 (54—50). SINGAPORE: Fair. Temp. 33—24 (91—75). TOKYO: Fair. Temp. 9—2 (48—36).

هكذا من الأصل

WAR IN THE GULF: Iran says Iraq puts no conditions on pullout, while Bush says the Kremlin plan falls 'well short'

Soviets Argue Case Against Launching A Ground Offensive

By Serge Schmemann
New York Times Service

MOSCOW — Soviet officials argued Tuesday against the launching of a ground offensive against Iraq, saying that its only effect would be enormous suffering and the destruction of the country.

In separate comments, Alexander A. Bessmertnykh, the foreign minister, Yevgeni M. Primakov, the Soviet special envoy to Baghdad, and Vitali N. Ignatenko, President Mikhail S. Gorbachev's spokesman, said that if Iraq accepted the new Soviet peace proposals a ground war would be unnecessary.

"What is important is not to destroy an entire country, not to break Iraq's backbone," Mr. Ignatenko said.

"The offensive will only result in more suffering and bloodshed. Our stand is that new casualties should be avoided."

But Mr. Ignatenko denied that Mr. Gorbachev had specifically asked President George Bush to hold off the land campaign until President Saddam Hussein of Iraq replied to the Soviet plan.

He agreed, however, that "the spirit and letter of the proposals are such that, if we receive Saddam Hussein's reply, the offensive will be unnecessary."

The officials spoke as Moscow awaited a reply to the confidential peace plan Mr. Gorbachev gave to Foreign Minister Tariq Aziz of Iraq on Monday. Officials said a quick reply was expected, possibly delivered by Mr. Aziz, but no one knew when it would come.

Mr. Aziz returned to Baghdad from Moscow and Tehran on Tuesday night, Baghdad radio said.

No details of the plan surfaced, but it was known to include an unconditional Iraqi withdrawal from Kuwait, as required by resolutions of the United Nations Security Council, and it was presumed to contain Soviet guarantees for Iraq's political and territorial integrity.

Mr. Primakov, who went to Baghdad at Mr. Gorbachev's bequest last week to launch the latest mediating effort, argued in an interview that if Iraq agreed to an unconditional withdrawal, the reason for which the war was launched would be achieved.

He said his impression was that Baghdad was closer to a withdrawal "than ever before."

The launch of a ground offensive, he said, would "tremendously complicate" the process of finding a political solution.

"Nobody doubts the outcome — Iraq will lose. But how many people will die?" he said.

"But not all in the West want to stop at a withdrawal," he said, without specifying whom he meant.

"Some believe it is necessary to break the backbone, not only of the regime but also of Iraq, its military and its economic potential. But if the destruction of people solves such problems, I don't want to have anything to do with it."

Mr. Primakov, who has a long-standing acquaintance with Mr. Hussein and Iraq, said he understood there could be concerns that Iraq would return to its extremist policies after the war.

"But now there doesn't seem to be any reason to believe that Iraq can repeat actions like invading Kuwait, after the blows that have fallen on Iraq," he said.

"Isn't it possible to stop the war now?"

He acknowledged that "some Americans are reacting nervously" to the Soviet diplomacy.

"But I think they have no reason," he said. "The Soviet Union is not acting behind the back of the United States, we're not acting to push through our own line."

Mr. Bessmertnykh spoke in defense of Mr. Gorbachev's initiative in the Supreme Soviet, the standing legislature.

He said Moscow insisted on Iraq's unilateral withdrawal from Kuwait, but that it also wanted to see its one-time ally as a "flourishing state with territorial integrity and playing a worthy role in the world community."

"This is a big and important state, whose viability is an integral part of the regional balance," Mr. Bessmertnykh said.

Some in Mr. Bessmertnykh's audience were conservative legislators who have sharply criticized the government for sanctioning the United States-led war against Iraq.

The foreign minister's comments, therefore, seemed intended in part to reassure the critics that Moscow was now working to prevent the destruction of Iraq.

Kuwaiti Aide: No Postwar Talks

The Associated Press

ABU DHABI, United Arab Emirates — Kuwait's foreign minister says his government will not negotiate with Iraq even after its forces leave Kuwait, according to a report published Tuesday.

"We will not hold talks or negotiations after withdrawal, neither with the present nor with a new Iraqi leadership," the foreign minister, Sheikh Sabah al Ahmad al Jaber as Sabah, said in a statement published by Al Ittihad, a state-run newspaper in the United Arab Emirates.

"We have agreements with Iraq that must be implemented, and Kuwait will not negotiate with Iraq after the Iraqi troop withdrawal," he said.

But Sheikh Sabah said Kuwait would demand reparations for destruction sustained in Iraq's invasion and occupation. He gave no figures, but Kuwait would reportedly need about $60 billion to rehabilitate the country after its liberation.

The hard-line stance contradicts previous statements by leaders of the Kuwaiti government-in-exile indicating they were prepared to discuss disputes with Baghdad after the Iraqis pulled out of Kuwait.

It is also counter to United Nations Security Council Resolution 660, which calls for Iraq and Kuwait to "begin immediately intensive negotiations for the resolution of their differences."

Axel Schmidt-Eppers/The Associated Press

BLIND AMBITION — Blindfolded Kuwaiti trainees stripping rifles Tuesday at a base in Egypt.

Iran Says It Got Assurances From Aziz on Withdrawal

By Stephen Kinzer
New York Times Service

BONN — Foreign Minister Ali Akbar Velayati of Iran said Tuesday that he had learned that Iraq was "ready to withdraw from Kuwait unconditionally."

Mr. Velayati, who has been shuttling among European and Middle Eastern capitals in recent days, said his information came directly from Foreign Minister Tariq Aziz of Iraq. He said Mr. Aziz had assured him that Iraq was prepared to comply fully with United Nations Resolution 660.

"He told me, 'We are determined to abide by that resolution,'" Mr. Velayati said. "The most important element that is in that resolution is total and unconditional withdrawal from Kuwait."

What had formerly been described as conditions for Iraqi withdrawal, including the departure of allied forces from the region and concessions by Israel, are not conditions but merely matters that "could be addressed," he said.

Mr. Velayati was in Germany for meetings with Chancellor Helmut Kohl and other senior officials. He made his comments at a news conference Tuesday afternoon.

Neither Iranian nor German officials directly referred to peace efforts being made by President Mikhail S. Gorbachev of the Soviet Union. According to reports published here, the Gorbachev plan would guarantee Iraq's borders, forbid any postwar punishment of Iraq or of President Saddam Hussein, and call for negotiations on all Middle East problems.

Mr. Velayati said Iran was maintaining its neutrality in the Gulf conflict and was prepared to act as an intermediary between the warring parties.

"We are very keen to participate very actively in any kind of peaceful settlement there, and we are ready to help both sides to get out from this deadlock," he said. "No one wants more destruction of Iraq, more killing of the innocent people of Iraq."

"If the government of Iraq has taken even one small step," he said, "this step should be responded to by the other party. Otherwise, you have no alternative to the total destruction of Iraq."

Mr. Velayati said Iraqi planes that had landed in Iran recently would be held there, along with their pilots, for the duration of the conflict. Asked what would become of the planes and pilots after hostilities end, he replied, "Let's wait and see."

He said he had no precise information about Iraqi casualties, but estimated that they run into the tens of thousands.

When hostilities end, Mr. Velayati said, peace could be guaranteed by a security arrangement among Iraq, Iran and the six member states of the generally pro-Western Gulf Cooperation Council.

"In brief, such a system should be based on the principles of the United Nations, originate from the region and not from outside, be limited to the littoral countries of the region, and be free from external presence and intervention," he said.

The United Nations, he suggested, could play an active role in the region.

"You can use United Nations forces, for example, United Nations peacekeeping forces, for the separation of both sides," he said.

EC Offers Help to Arab Allies

The Associated Press

LUXEMBOURG — The European Community told Arab nations allied against Iraq on Tuesday that the Community stood ready to help them secure peace and stability in the Middle East after the Gulf war.

The 12 EC foreign ministers also welcomed the 11th-hour call by President Mikhail S. Gorbachev of the Soviet Union for Iraq to withdraw unconditionally from Kuwait in order to avert a ground war.

The text of the Soviet plan was given to the Iraqi foreign minister, Tariq Aziz, in Moscow on Monday with an urgent request for a quick reply from Baghdad. The Soviets also briefed France, Britain, Italy and Germany on its peace effort.

But foreign ministers from these nations did not discuss it in detail with their EC counterparts out of respect for Mr. Gorbachev's plea for confidentiality.

Even so, Foreign Minister Roland Dumas of France said he was only "half-surprised" by President George Bush's refusal to accept the Soviet proposal, and Foreign Minister Gianni De Michelis of Italy said that Mr. Bush's reaction "was not a shock to me."

The British foreign secretary, Douglas Hurd, only repeated a comment by Prime Minister John Major that "nothing has yet happened which could lead us to suspend military action."

In separate comments to reporters, the EC ministers all urged Iraq to leave Kuwait unconditionally or face a formidable ground attack.

"It is one second to 12 o'clock before a ground offensive starts that will be catastrophic for Iraq," said the Belgian foreign minister, Mark Eyskens.

At the end of their one-day meeting, the ministers issued a statement declaring their willingness to contribute actively "to security, stability and development for all the countries" in the Middle East after the war.

But they said it was up to the countries in the region, notably those allied against Iraq, to take the lead, and they attached special importance to efforts by the Gulf Cooperation Council — Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Qatar, the United Arab Emirates, Bahrain and Oman — plus Egypt and Syria to chart a postwar security order.

Such a plan would involve major reconstruction of Kuwait, a peacekeeping force of troops from Egypt, Syria and Saudi Arabia, and renewed efforts to end the Arab-Israeli conflict.

"The Arab-Israeli conflict and the Palestinian question are fundamental sources of instability in the region," the EC statement said. "The international community should make renewed efforts urgently to achieve a comprehensive, just and lasting solution."

The statement said that Iran had a role to play in any postwar peace scenario, but made no mention of the Palestine Liberation Organization, which has taken a pro-Iraqi stand during the Gulf conflict.

Foreign Minister Jacques Poos of Luxembourg, the meeting's chairman, said there would be "no official contacts" with the PLO chairman, Yasser Arafat.

BUSH: *Soviet Offer Unacceptable*

(Continued from page 1)

from the standpoint of U.S. and allied forces," he said in a statement to the House defense appropriations subcommittee in response to a question.

King Fahd of Saudi Arabia said in a broadcast late Tuesday that a political solution was still possible.

"The door has not been closed to Iraq since its invasion of Kuwait on Aug. 2," he said.

Syria said that Iraq's unconditional withdrawal from Kuwait was the only way to end the war.

In the Gulf, allied military maneuvers indicated that a land campaign to retake Kuwait could begin at any time, although U.S. military spokesmen have said troop movements are designed in part to confuse Iraqi intelligence.

Mr. Bush's remarks drew an immediate response from Moscow.

Foreign Minister Alexander A. Bessmertnykh said: "That plan was addressed to the Iraqi leadership, so he rejected the plan which did not belong to him."

But Mr. Bessmertnykh added that he not think Mr. Bush's statement represented a rejection.

In Bonn, the Iranian foreign minister, Ali Akbar Velayati, said that he had spoken with the Iraqi foreign minister and that Baghdad was no longer insisting on conditions for peace.

"I can tell you that now they are willing to withdraw from Kuwait unconditionally," he said.

The terms of the Soviet peace plan were not made public. A Soviet spokesman has said only that it is consistent with the United Nations Security Council resolution calling for an unconditional Iraqi withdrawal from Kuwait.

Clearly wary of Baghdad's intentions, U.S. officials have repeatedly demanded an unconditional Iraqi military withdrawal. They reject any pause for negotiation, saying it could permit Iraq to regroup and thus endanger allied forces.

The Soviet proposal reportedly was transmitted to President Hussein on Tuesday by Mr. Aziz, who received it in Moscow on Monday. Mr. Aziz flew to Tehran after his meetings with the Soviet president, and later traveled to Baghdad.

Mr. Bessmertnykh said that Mr. Aziz would be returning to Moscow quickly.

A spokesman for Mr. Gorbachev denied a German newspaper report that the Soviet plan specified that President Hussein would not be punished, that Iraq's borders would be maintained and that talks would be undertaken at a later date on Palestinian rights.

In a broadcast interview Monday night, Mr. Gorbachev's chief Middle East adviser, Yevgeni M. Primakov, sought to thwart any suggestion that Moscow was now undermining U.S. goals in the Gulf.

"We're talking about a complete withdrawal, an immediate withdrawal, and an unconditional one," he said. "We're not doing anything behind the back of the United States."

■ Coup Deemed Unlikely

President Hussein does not yet appear in danger of being overthrown by his people, a senior Bush administration official said Tuesday, Reuters reported from Washington.

The official, who spoke on condition of anonymity, said there were many signs that Iraqis blamed their leader for leading them into a disastrous war and wanted an end to it.

"But when you take the very pervasive security structure he has throughout the country plus his own personal Praetorian Guard, I think it's going to take more than we've seen already to have that guard or that security structure and therefore the Iraqi people turn on him," the official said.

DEFEAT: *Allied Consensus*

(Continued from page 1)

postwar prospects will be brighter if the outcome also forces pro-Iraq countries, including Jordan, to distance themselves from their wartime support for Baghdad.

The ideal scenario for the coalition, officials say, is Mr. Hussein's overthrow, offering hope that a new leadership in Baghdad would disavow the previous regime and seek credible negotiations to open the way to renewed international cooperation with Iraq.

U.S. public opinion, according to a Newsweek magazine poll published this week, is 84 percent in favor of continuing the war until Mr. Hussein falls. That polling was done before the Soviet mediation attempt.

But an allied attack seems inevitable, judging by allied governments' reactions to the Soviet peace plan. Rejected in Washington and London, the Soviet initiative was characterized in Paris by officials as "apparently an improvised maneuver."

Mr. Mitterrand's visitors were left with the impression that France probably preferred at this point to finish the war rather than to attempt negotiations.

If Mr. Hussein pulled his troops out of Kuwait in a bid to preserve Iraq's strength, allied officials say, the coalition would probably stick together in keeping the military and economic pressure on Iraq, insisting on Iraqi payment for Kuwait's destruction and trying to quarantine the regime politically and prevent it from maintaining its residual military strength.

This task would be complicated immensely if the Soviet Union and Iran sought to exploit an inconclusive outcome by supporting Mr. Hussein, thus prolonging Iraq's conflict with moderate regimes in the Gulf.

Bush Statement On Soviet Plan

Agence France-Presse

Following is a transcript of President George Bush's remarks in Washington Tuesday on the Soviet peace proposal:

I do appreciate President Gorbachev's providing me a copy of his proposal, the Iraqi proposal, his proposal to Iraq actually, concerning the Gulf, the conflict there.

We provided, last night, comments to the Soviet Union.

Let me just reiterate, as far as I'm concerned, there are no negotiations. The goals have been set out. There will be no concessions — not going to give.

On his proposal, President Gorbachev asked that I keep the details of it confidential and I'm going to do that. I will respect that request in the interest of thoroughly exploring the initiative.

But, very candidly, it — and I've been frank with him on this — while expressing appreciation for his sending it to us, it falls well short of what would be required. I would leave it right there for now.

WAR: *Iraq's Casualties Are Reportedly 'Horrendous'*

(Continued from page 1)

been successful on the battlefield "just boggles my mind."

At a Pentagon briefing, Rear Admiral Mike McConnell of the Joint Chiefs said the Iraqis had lifted the dome of a mosque and demolished parts of the building in Basra, and then showed it to Western journalists as an example of how U.S. jets had hit religious sites.

Western reporters in Baghdad said raids on the city before dawn Tuesday were the heaviest since more than 300 civilians were killed when a bunker was hit last week — a tragedy that allied commanders have attributed to the Iraqis, either for deliberately putting the civilians in harm's way for propaganda purposes or for using them as human shields at a military communications unit.

General Kelly disputed assertions that the raids on Baghdad had been any heavier than on recent days. But he said that on Tuesday warplanes had struck targets near the Rashid hotel where the reporters are staying, probably giving them the impression that the attack was heavier than usual.

As hopes for a peaceful outcome to the war hung in the balance, General Neal said allied troops were prepared to fight but would not "feel cheated" if the Iraqis withdrew and the ground offensive was no longer necessary.

"Anyone who has been in a war does not want to go to war again," he said.

Brigadier Patrick Cordingley of Britain's 7th Armored Brigade, the "Desert Rats," told his men that the expected battle was "going to be noisy, it's going to be frightening and I would expect it to be chaotic."

He also said that "the battle will probably be quite quick, though not everyone agrees."

A British artillery commander, Colonel Barry Stevens, said British troops fired one of their recently acquired multiple rocket launchers, capable of delivering more than 7,000 small bombs in a single salvo, to silence an Iraqi artillery position.

Asked about the feelings of British troops on the eve of a possible ground assault, the colonel replied: "I have never heard a British soldier express any antagonism for an Iraqi soldier. I have heard a great deal of antagonism expressed for one man. You and I call him Saddam Hussein. I won't tell you what the soldiers call him."

A Saudi Arabian spokesman said minesweepers had found 22 floating mines in the northern Gulf after explosions that punched a gaping hole into the side of the U.S. helicopter carrier Tripoli on Monday and badly damaged the missile cruiser Princeton.

General Neal said the Princeton had withdrawn to a Gulf port for assessment and repairs because the explosion of what appeared to have been an "influence" mine, activated by sound or magnetic waves, had jammed its port rudder and opened up a leak in the shaft seal.

One report said the cruiser's superstructure was cracked. The ship was partly lifted out of the water by the blast, which wounded three seamen.

The big minesweeping effort in the northern Gulf appeared to be linked with reports that a land war could be accompanied by a major amphibious landing.

The U.S. command reported the loss of an A-10 jet, bringing to 31 the number of allied planes lost in combat, 22 of them American. General Neal said the status of the pilot was not immediately known.

U.S. Protester Burns Self

Agence France-Presse

AMHERST, Massachusetts — A demonstrator bearing a sign calling for peace set himself on fire and burned to death on Monday after refusing assistance from witnesses who tried to smother the flames, police officials said.

Günter Grass Urges Kohl To Quit Over Iraqi Arms

New York Times Service

BONN — Günter Grass, the novelist and essayist, has urged that Chancellor Helmut Kohl's government resign or be dismissed because of its role in arming Iraq.

"When laws are passed to regulate the sending of arms to crisis regions, and nothing is done to enforce those laws, then those in political power are guilty," Mr. Grass said in a published interview.

Acknowledging that he did not expect the chancellor to resign, Mr. Grass suggested that President Richard von Weizsäcker, whose office is largely ceremonial but who has the power to dismiss parliament under certain circumstances, put pressure on him to do so.

Mr. Grass, whose novel "The Tin Drum" is one of the best-known works of German fiction, has often criticized his country's governments. His views are influential, especially in leftist-oriented circles.

He made his latest statements in an interview published in the weekend issue of the Berlin Tageszeitung.

Gulf Notes

■ **The Iraqi Red Crescent Society** appealed Tuesday for food and medicine to feed Iraqis and ward off disease. Dr. Ibrahim Nouri, leader of the relief agency, said the population could soon be threatened by cholera and typhoid epidemics because of damage to the water and sewage systems. He said he had appealed to the International Committee of the Red Cross to send experts and equipment to deal with the water problem. *(AP)*

■ **Malaysian officials** said Tuesday that they would decide in March if Muslims from Malaysia may go to Mecca in mid-June or if the annual pilgrimages to the Saudi Arabian city would be canceled. Indonesia, which has the world's largest Muslim community, has decided against allowing pilgrims to go to Mecca, the holiest city in Islam, because of the war. *(UPI)*

■ **A U.S. B-52 bomber** forced to make an emergency landing in Palermo, Sicily, last weekend took off on Tuesday for a Royal Air Force base in Fairford, England, Italian news agency reports said. The Pentagon said the B-52, which was on a mission Sunday to bomb targets in Kuwait, dumped its bombs in the Mediterranean after it developed an electrical fault. *(Reuters)*

Eric Gaillard/Reuters

A soldier in a Tel Aviv street walking past graffiti showing Israelis' ever-present gas mask.

Iraqi Scud Lands in West Bank

Agence France-Presse

JERUSALEM — Iraq fired a Scud missile armed with a conventional warhead at Israel on Tuesday, causing neither casualties nor damage, according to first reports from the Israeli Army.

Witnesses reported seeing two Patriot anti-missile missiles fired at an incoming Scud that the army said fell in a zone covering mainly the West Bank. It would be the fifth missile to fall there. The army refused to reveal the point of impact.

Sirens sounded across the country, and Israel Radio urged the public to don gas masks and head for sealed rooms to protect against a potential chemical attack.

It was the 36th missile to be fired at Israel in 15 separate attacks since war broke out Jan. 17.

The last two missiles landed in "uninhabited areas" Saturday, the army said. Iraq said it had aimed three missiles at the Dimona nuclear plant in the Negev desert.

The attacks have killed two people directly, injured 304 and damaged at least 11,000 homes since they began in the early hours of Jan. 18.

Another 11 people have died from heart attacks or suffocated under their gas masks.

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AP 10

WAR IN THE GULF: To the Saudis, captured troops are 'guests' and 'Arab brothers' who should not be interrogated

U.S.-Saudi Friction Reported in the Interrogation of POWs

By Eric Schmitt
New York Times Service

RIYADH — From the initial interrogation of more than 1,400 Iraqi prisoners of war, a portrait is emerging of battle-weary front-line forces who in many cases are hungry, demoralized and bitter at President Saddam Hussein for waging a war few soldiers support, intelligence officers here and in Washington say.

U.S. officials caution against drawing broad conclusions based on the defectors and captured troops, who are largely young enlisted soldiers from Iraqi minority groups who are so disgruntled that they risk mine fields and roving execution squads to surrender.

From thousands of hours of interviews, however, the prisoners have provided such tactical information as the location of mine fields and troops, as well as broader strategic intelligence, such as the battle readiness and cohesion of specific Iraqi units.

"It's giving us a solid look we get from no other source," said Colonel William M. Robeson, commander of the 513th Military Intelligence Brigade, which handled the interrogation of the nearly 500 prisoners who have passed through U.S. custody before being sent to Saudi detention camps.

The U.S. interrogations, however, have run into serious obstacles since the beginning of the war.

A senior U.S. Army officer said Monday that the Saudi military is refusing to allow American intelligence analysts to interrogate hundreds of captured Iraqi prisoners because they are Saudi "guests" and "Arab brothers."

The army officer, who spoke on condition of anonymity, said the two coalition partners had improved their cooperation in recent weeks to permit indirect questioning of Iraqis held by the Saudis.

But he said it sometimes takes days for American intelligence analysts to submit written questions for the Saudis to pose, and then wait for the interrogation reports.

A Saudi military spokesman denied that there were any problems in sharing information gathered from the interviews of more than 900 Iraqi prisoners in Saudi camps.

"The United States actually and physically participates in the talks," a Saudi military spokesman said. "There is a full understanding between the Saudis and the United States."

The disagreement, which Saudi and U.S. officers tried to play down on Monday, so far has not seriously jeopardized the U.S. military's overall intelligence-gathering ability.

The simmering feud, however, is a rare example of friction between the two major allies and exposes differences in the attitudes of Western and Arab nations aligned in the coalition against Baghdad.

Another American officer, who spoke on condition of anonymity, said, for example, that Iraqi soldiers who defect, rather than surrender in battle, are treated as "guests" by the Saudis.

The Saudis have placed loudspeakers in the desert and broadcast appeals in Arabic for the Iraqi soldiers to give up.

The United States treats defectors, or "linecrossers" as the Pentagon calls them, and captured soldiers in the same way — as enemy prisoners with no special privileges except those accorded by the Geneva conventions.

The conventions require a prisoner to divulge only his name, rank, date of birth and serial number. Captors are prohibited from exerting physical or psychological pressure to obtain information, although prisoners may volunteer answers to questions.

The officer also said the Saudis were believed to have captured a senior Iraqi officer in the border skirmish last month at Khafji, a Saudi coastal town.

"As of today, we're not aware of having access to any information from the interrogation the Saudis have done with him," he said.

The U.S. military calls captured Iraqis "enemy prisoners of war," or EPWs, a term that replaced POW in the Pentagon lexicon after the Vietnam war to avoid the association with U.S. service members still listed as missing in Southeast Asia.

In general, intelligence officers say, the Iraqi prisoners are in their 20s and 30s and come from 20 of the 42 Iraqi divisions, most of them stationed close to the Saudi border, where morale has been battered by unrelenting bombing.

Many of the Iraqis are combat veterans, although no members of the elite Republican Guard have been captured, U.S. and Saudi officers said.

"A significant number of them are veterans of the Iran-Iraq war that have been recalled to service," said Brigadier General Richard I. Neal, a Marine officer who is a spokesman for the U.S. Central Command. "Of that number, almost to a man, they're extremely tired of war."

One of the most persistent themes emerging from the interrogations is the isolation of the Iraqi forces. Many prisoners say they were prohibited from having portable radios.

"Some of the officers have broader intelligence, but for some of the EPWs their life is on a company level," Major General Robert B. Johnston, the Central Command chief of staff, said. "Their world is literally a bunker."

General Johnston said that Iraqi commanders had told their forces that they were three days from the Kuwaiti border with Saudi Arabia, when they were actually a few hours away.

Defectors say that Iraqi forces are impeded from surrendering by a combination of mine fields in front and behind, reports of roving bands of soldiers with orders to shoot deserters, and fear of reprisals against their families.

They say that they have also been told that U.S. soldiers will kill them, which could explain why three times as many Iraqis have surrendered to Saudi, Egyptian or Syrian forces than to U.S. troops.

The Analysts' View: Day 34

Four strategists pick the major development in the last 24 hours of the war.

Robert Hunter | François Heisbourg | Ze'ev Schiff | Abdul-Karim Abou-Nasr

ROBERT E. HUNTER
Vice president of the Center for Strategic and International Studies in Washington.

If Iraq withdraws from Kuwait, that fact alone will mean that the coalition is victorious. Other goals, including removing Saddam Hussein from power, may be desirable but are not vital to success. Even a pledge to pursue Arab-Israeli peacemaking can be accepted, because it comports with long-standing U.S. policy. The key sticking point is the continuation of an embargo on military equipment. Much of Iraq's ability to commit aggression has already been destroyed. But controls on resupply must be imposed and sustained.

FRANÇOIS HEISBOURG
Director of the International Institute for Strategic Studies in London.

As the peaceful or forceful withdrawal of the Iraqis from Kuwait draws closer, the question of the survival of Saddam Hussein's regime grows in importance. It is politically difficult for the coalition to make his departure an explicit war aim and it would be politically counterproductive for the West to be responsible for his elimination. The best solution would be his removal by his own people, but President Bush has made that more complicated by calling openly for such an action, thereby making Saddam's would-be successors appear as being in the hands of the West.

ZE'EV SCHIFF
Military editor of the Tel Aviv daily Ha'aretz.

In an announcement supporting the Security Council resolution that calls for an unconditional Iraqi withdrawal from Kuwait, Moscow has stressed its disassociation from any American military activity beyond the bounds of Kuwait. In its mediation proposal, Moscow is trying to say to the Arab world that it heads the peace camp, while the United States is busy making war. In this way Gorbachev is attempting to obtain for his country a role in the creation of a postwar new order, as well as the successful withdrawal of the American forces from the Gulf. His success depends upon Saddam Hussein's willingness to pull out of Kuwait immediately in return for being allowed to remain in power and save the war machine that has not yet been destroyed.

ABDUL-KARIM ABOU-NASR
Editor and political commentator with leading Arab publications since 1965; now working with a Kuwaiti daily, Al Qabas.

President Gorbachev's peace initiative could bring Moscow's first real divergence from Washington and the other allies in the Gulf crisis. In the Soviets' view, their efforts to arrange an Iraqi withdrawal from Kuwait should not be considered a separate initiative but part of a division of labor with the allies, since the latter would have achieved their main objective and also destroyed an important percentage of Iraq's military force and weakened the country for years. Moscow also thinks that regional security would be better if Iraq does not collapse — a possible result of a ground war — and if the Security Council supervised the transition from war to peace. But this Soviet vision is not shared by the allies. The Bush administration may have farther-reaching war aims based on a different view about the shape of postwar arrangements, including Iraq's future role.

To Shorten the War, Hussein's 'Back Should Be Broken,' Ozal Says

Reuters

ANKARA — President Turgut Ozal of Turkey has declared that the allies should break the back of President Saddam Hussein of Iraq, figuratively speaking, to shorten the war in the Gulf.

Mr. Ozal made his comments during a tour of southeast Turkey, his first since the war began.

He was briefed by army officers Tuesday at Silopi, 15 kilometers (nine miles) from the Habur frontier post on the Iraqi border.

Talking to businessmen in the southern city of Adana on Monday night, Mr. Ozal said that Turkey had let U.S. planes bomb Iraq from the nearby Incirlik base to help remove a potential threat from a dangerous neighbor.

Referring to the Iraqi leader, Mr. Ozal said: "He crushed the Kurds. How could we support a man who uses poison gas against his own people? Will we not be faced with the same trouble tomorrow?"

In remarks reported by the semi-official Anatolian news agency, he added: "To let the war end as soon as possible, the man's back should be broken, not that of his people. If the war is prolonged, his people's back will also be broken."

Mr. Ozal defended his decisions during the Gulf crisis as marking a radical foreign policy departure that would earn Turkey a place at the postwar negotiating table.

The Turkish leader, who often talks by telephone with President George Bush, said he doubted that the United States would allow the Iraqi government to survive.

Again referring to Mr. Hussein, he said, "Maybe the Soviet Union wants him to live on, but the U.S. president that I know will not let go so easily. After all the expense and troop deployment he will not leave without achieving a result."

He said that by result, he meant it would not be easy for the present Iraqi leadership to stay in power.

"They will do their best to stay," Mr. Ozal added. "They may try through the Russians, or maybe the French will intervene because they have debts to collect — they have pinned their hopes on Saddam to a certain extent."

Mr. Ozal poured scorn on domestic opponents who criticized him for siding with the multinational alliance against Iraq and risking Iraqi retaliation for U.S. raids from Incirlik.

He said that U.S. forces could penetrate deep into Iraq if necessary, and he predicted that the war would be over in a month.

He added that Turkey had helped the allies by tying down Iraqi troops across the border.

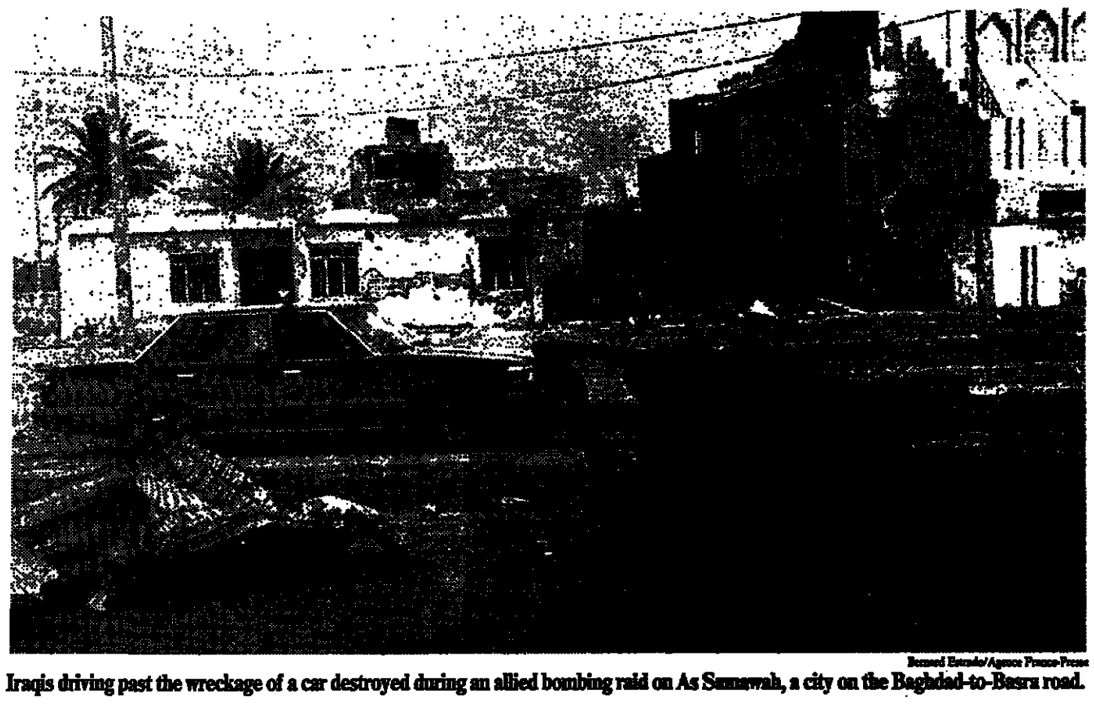
"I had guessed that Saddam would not attack Turkey," Mr. Ozal said. "He quickly solved problems with Iran so as not to face a front from there. Why should he open a front with Turkey?"

He also cited psychological reasons why Iraq, once part of the Ottoman empire, would not cross swords with Turkey.

"They still have in them the old fear of the Ottomans. It is not easy for them to get rid of this."

Turkey, a secular state with an overwhelmingly Muslim population, sent no troops to Saudi Arabia but allowed U.S. bombers to use the Incirlik base from the second day of the war.

Iraq protested at what it called unjustified aggression but has not retaliated militarily.



Bernard Estrade/Agence France-Presse
Iraqis driving past the wreckage of a car destroyed during an allied bombing raid on As Samawah, a city on the Baghdad-to-Basra road.

Desertions Cited Within the Guard

Reuters

LONDON — Soldiers of Iraq's elite Republican Guard, under constant attack from allied planes, have apparently begun to desert for the first time in the war, military sources said Tuesday.

The sources, in London, said deserters from regular Iraqi units crossing into Saudi Arabia had begun to tell of desertions from the Guard. It was the first evidence that members of the Republican Guard had begun to desert.

The 100,000-member Republican Guard, held in strategic reserve on the Kuwait-Iraq border, is considered to be the most effective unit in the Iraqi Army. The sources were unable to say how many had deserted, but a senior source said: "It is increasing as the number of desertions increases overall." The sources said the reports were based on evidence of other Iraqi soldiers who had given themselves up.

Allies Use Border Action to Hone Skills

By Michael R. Gordon
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Skirmishes along Saudi Arabian borders with Iraq and Kuwait are part of an effort by the United States and its allies to gain battlefield intelligence and to confuse the Iraqi military about the main points of a coalition attack, Pentagon officials say.

Border fighting has increased recently as the allies prepared for a major ground campaign.

While some of the border engagements were the result of Iraqi units patrolling to determine U.S. and allied positions, much of the fighting was initiated by the allies, Pentagon officials said.

For the allies, the skirmishes have several purposes.

By dispatching Apache AH-64 attack helicopters and OH-58 observation helicopters into Iraq, the United States is gathering information on the deployment of Iraqi troops and their willingness to fight.

U.S. and allied artillery barrages also help provide battlefield intelligence by prompting Iraqi counterstrikes that reveal the positions of Iraqi batteries.

By provoking skirmishes, the allies also hope to keep Iraq's troops off balance, tie them down along the front and confuse their commanders about when and where a major assault might begin, according to Pentagon officials.

Another aim of the clashes is to further weaken some of Iraq's front-line defenses, which have been under heavy air bombardment, a Pentagon official said. The Americans also want to use the skirmishes to assess how the allies' weaponry works in combat conditions and to test the ability of the coalition to coordinate air, sea and ground operations.

As these preparations proceed, U.S. military spokesman said that a date for launching a ground war had not yet been decided and have described the recent U.S. border actions as "aggressive patrolling, reconnaissance and counterreconnaissance."

Pentagon officials said that in one sense the land war had already begun. The way to think of ground operations, these officials said, is as a continuum, the small-scale probes now under way being a preparation for larger land battles to come.

It had been expected that a major U.S. and allied land attack would be proceeded by probes, feints and the shifting of large number of troops to position allied forces for action and to confuse the Iraqis. And as preparations for a land war increase, so has the skirmishing and maneuvering.

One of the most visible probes has been the use of U.S. Army helicopters on reconnaissance flights across the Iraqi border.

"We are trying to see just where the enemy is and where the enemy isn't, and see whether we will have an easy or a difficult time finding him," a Pentagon official said. "This is a deliberate part of the operations."

The type of helicopter probes now being carried out, a former Pentagon official said, are also often intended to induce enemy forces to use their radios to communicate with each other so that U.S. intelligence can intercept messages and locate their sources.

In addition to gathering intelligence, the helicopter raids offer an opportunity to attack the front-line radar that Iraq uses to detect the movement of allied ground troops and to track allied aircraft. The Iraqi radar has been attacked by laser-guided Hellfire missiles fired from the Apache helicopters.

The recent fighting has also helped the allies to test command and control procedures and to gain experience in using weaponry under battlefield conditions.

Chinese Greet Gulf War With Pro-U.S. Fervor

Support May Reflect Public's Anger At Their Own Leaders, Analysts Say

By David Holley
Los Angeles Times Service

BEIJING — When two peasant farmers from China's far northeast visited a friend here last month, they were not interested in seeing the sights. All they cared about, their young Chinese host said, was keeping score on the Gulf war: Who had used what weapons? And how many planes had been shot down?

"They treated the fighting like a soccer match," he said. "It was really shocking to me to see these people more excited about people dying than I had ever seen them before."

Ever since the first U.S. bombs fell on Baghdad, a curious kind of war fever has swept China, despite efforts by state-run press organizations to cool the excitement with low-key reporting.

Most public sentiment in Beijing is vehemently pro-American. In casual conversations, Chinese often say that President Saddam Hussein of Iraq should be punished. Expressions of hope for still-fiercer attacks on Iraq are common.

"Bush is much too weak," a taxi driver said. "He should go in there and get rid of Hussein with one nuclear bomb, then this would all be over."

But beneath the surface, fascination with the war and widespread support for the United States may reveal as much about China's domestic situation as it does about public views on the Middle East conflict.

Chinese intellectuals and Western diplomats said the outpouring of support for the United States carried at least three underlying messages unrelated to the Gulf: boredom with daily life; anger at China's dictatorial leaders, and respect for U.S. political freedoms and technological sophistication.

The Chinese government, which abstained on the United Nations Security Council resolution authorizing the use of force against Iraq, has taken an almost neutral position on the war: It has condemned the Iraqi invasion of Kuwait but has called for a peaceful settlement.

This middle-of-the-road stance is "unmanly," complained a Chinese army veteran, who reflected a widespread feeling that China should not just stand on the sidelines. "It would be glorious for China to join the coalition forces in this fight," he said.

Most people in China, locked into secure but low-paying jobs, endure dull, monotonous daily lives. This is a place where ordinary car accidents or even loud street quarrels quickly draw swarms of excited onlookers. For many people, watching news film of laser-guided bombs blowing up bridges and ammunition dumps is the most exciting thing to happen in a long time.

"My feeling is bomb, bomb!" a young woman office worker said with a laugh. "It's a kind of an emotional release for general depression."

The army veteran observed of the Gulf war: "Some people want it to get even bigger. They hope for World War III and the use of nuclear bombs. Especially young people, because they have no experience of war."

Ever since the Chinese Army crushed student-led pro-democracy demonstrations in Beijing in June 1989, it has been extremely dangerous to criticize China's leaders publicly. Some Chinese said Mr. Hussein provided a convenient target of rage for youths whose real anger is directed at those who ordered the pro-democracy crackdown.

Lebanon to Press For Israel Pullout In Southern Area

New York Times Service

BEIRUT — Two weeks after deploying regular troops in the embattled south of the country, the Lebanese government said Monday that it planned to press Israel to withdraw from the area it maintains as a "security zone" in the area.

"Now that our army has established itself in southern Lebanon, we are ready to press on with our demand for implementing United Nations Security Council resolutions for Israeli evacuation," President Elias Hrawi was quoted in the local press as saying.

Security Council Resolution 425 called for a complete, unconditional Israeli pullout from the zone, 6 miles wide and 50 miles long (10 kilometers by 80 kilometers), that the Israeli army carved out five and a half years ago to guard against cross-border incursions by guerrillas.

Uri Lubrani, Israel's coordinator of activity in southern Lebanon, said on Israeli radio that as long as the guerrillas were present north of the border, Israel would not give up its control of the zone.

The Associated Press
U.S. Marines tending to chickens at an encampment in northern Saudi Arabia. The chickens, which are supposed to feel the effects of chemical weapons before humans, are used to warn of a gas attack.

POISON: *Iraqis Still Dangerous*

(Continued from page 1)

Webster, the director of Central Intelligence, and other officials said Iraq was believed to have 1,000 tons (900 metric tons) of poisonous chemical agents, much of it loaded in bombs, artillery shells, rockets and two types of short-range missiles, the Frog and the Scud-B.

Speculation that Iraq would also fit chemical warheads atop longer-range Scuds has not been borne out by the 68 firings so far of these missiles on civilian and military targets in Israel and Saudi Arabia. This fact has caused some officials to conclude that Iraq still lacks the capability of placing chemical warheads on the longer-range Scuds.

Secretary of Defense Dick Cheney said last week that Iraq's chemical production and storage sites have "for the most part been destroyed," but added that Mr. Hussein still has significant chemical capability "in the form of weapons that have been deployed with his forward forces."

Other officials have explained that pilots often have no way of knowing whether the special ammunition bunkers they destroy are stocked with chemical arms or conventional munitions. French officials have reported only occasionally finding dilute poison gas residues in air-sampling equipment aboard some of their planes flying over targets in Kuwait, indicating sporadic allied success in destroying chemical storage facilities.

Lieutenant General Thomas W. Kelly, operations director of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, has said that some of Iraq's chemical weapons may have lost their potency because of instabilities inherent in Iraqi production techniques. He said the remaining threat of chemical warfare was "nowhere near as significant as it was at the outset."

But intelligence and military officials said Iraq retained up to 450 planes and more than 1,500 artillery pieces and rocket launchers capable of carrying poisonous chemicals. Some of the rocket launchers could fire up to 40 to 60 chemical rounds apiece before being attacked in a battle, the officials said.

The Iraqi goal would presumably be to deliver 15,000 or more such rounds on an allied troop concentration, the officials said — an amount sufficient to fell a battalion-sized formation or slow its movement by forcing troops to don protective garb.

"When you're on the defensive and facing a large superior strength force, chemical weapons, theoretically, can give you an advantage," said a senior army expert on poison gas defenses. For the targets of such an attack, communications can be impeded and operation of high-technology weapons becomes complicated, other officials said.

U.S. analysts believe some Iraqi chemicals could persist anywhere from a few hours to more than a day in the desert, forcing allied troops to move around, not through, any contaminated zone.

More Iraqis Reported Crossing Into Turkey

Reuters

ANKARA — The number of Iraqis crossing into Turkey jumped sharply in the last week, with more than 1,000 army deserters and civilians arriving, officials in the southeastern city of Diyarbakir said on Tuesday.

They said 506 Iraqi soldiers and 584 civilians had crossed the border since Wednesday. That took total arrivals since Iraq's seizure of Kuwait to 773 soldiers, at least six of them officers, and 759 civilians.

U.S. Ends Refueling Stops, Defusing India Political Crisis

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW DELHI — The United States bailed Prime Minister Chandra Shekhar's minority government out of a political and diplomatic imbroglio on Tuesday by deciding to end refueling stops in India for U.S. military transport planes.

An Indian Foreign Ministry spokesman announced that Washington had decided to avoid using Indian transit facilities and to make alternative arrangements starting Wednesday.

The Congress Party (I) of former Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi, which provides the bulk of parliamentary support for Mr. Shekhar, had threatened to withdraw from the alliance if the refueling were not halted. It had said that offering the facility infringed on India's neutrality in the Gulf war.

Mr. Shekhar also came under pressure from Iraq, which called the transit arrangement an "unfriendly act," while Iran and members of the movement professing nonalignment sympathetic to Baghdad had urged India to cancel the arrangement.

The U.S. ambassador, William Clark, said the decision to end the refueling stops was made because the United States had no desire to cause "undue friction between political parties and people within India."

U.S. C-141 transport aircraft had been refueling at three airports in India since Jan. 9. The planes were traveling between bases in the Philippines and the Gulf. Washington's decision to stop refueling halts in India is not expected to hinder U.S. transport operations.

(AFP, AP)

World Headlines: Day 34

Gorbachev Presents Saddam's Foreign Minister With Plan to End Gulf War
Frankfurter Allgemeine, Frankfurt

Development of Metallurgical Industry in Gansu Province
People's Daily, Beijing

Soviets Make New Peace Proposal
Mainichi Shimbun, Tokyo

Special Schools: One of the Best Things the Revolution Has Done
Granma, Havana

The Compass of Parliament
Pravda, Moscow

Granma | 人民日报 | ПРАВДА Орган Центрального Комитета КПСС | Frankfurter Allgemeine

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Nationale-Nederlanden — NMB POSTBANK GROUP

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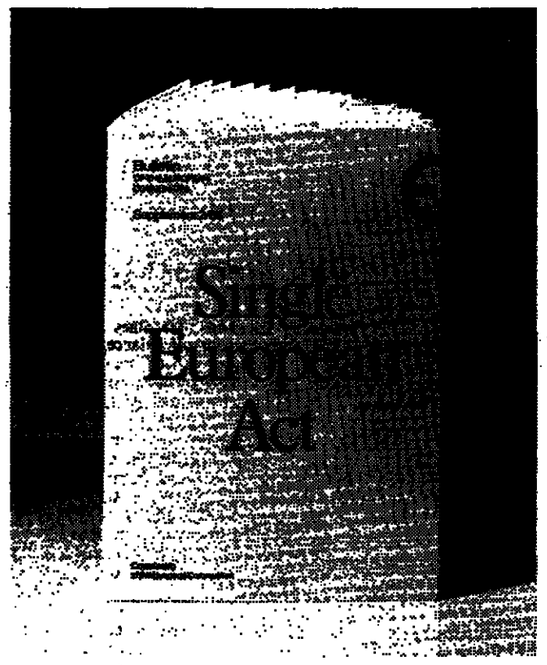

Europe is changing, barriers are coming down, and a single market is steadily being created.

There is change too in the ways in which financial services are being bought and sold.

The barriers between banking and insurance are being eroded as the demands people make of financial organisations become more varied and sophisticated.

In Holland, the regulatory separation of banking and insurance was taken away in January last year.

The merger of Nationale-Nederlanden and NMB Postbank Group is in response to the changes which are now taking place in the Dutch financial services market, and reflects a desire to exploit the opportunities which these present.

The single European market will create increasing competition in Holland as other companies enter our market. At the same time it creates huge opportunities abroad.

As Holland's largest financial group we shall have the breadth and range of products and the distribution channels to maintain a strong position in the home market.

This domestic strength will provide a firm foundation for expansion abroad.

We shall have the scale of resource, created by one of Europe's largest financial sector mergers, to build and expand jointly our existing international interests.

In due course we shall use the experience gained in Holland to develop new markets in other EC countries, using the most cost-effective distribution channels in each market.

The new company, which will be called Internationale Nederlanden Group, will be a partnership of equals; the better to serve our customers, our shareholders, intermediaries and our employees.

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AMERICAN TOPICS

Car Alarms Carry A High Social Cost

The car alarm may well be an idea whose time has gone, John Tierney suggests in a New York Times article. Car alarms became popular 10 years ago when New York state ordered insurance companies to give discounts for cars equipped with anti-theft devices, including car alarms. Five other states have similar laws.

"Countless false alarms later," Mr. Tierney writes, "there is no evidence that the wailing has reduced car theft." He says car alarms should be outlawed, not subsidized. Insurance actuaries shrug them off. Criminologists say there are better and quieter ways to protect cars. Vigilantes have made their point by attacking noisy cars with eggs and baseball bats.

"These laws are a private bonanza for the alarm industry, but they're ridiculous social policy," said Lawrence W. Sherman, a professor of criminology at the University of Maryland. He lists "obvious social costs — noise pollution, increased stress, wasted police manpower dealing with broken alarms — and it's not clear there are any benefits in return."

"No study has demonstrated they reduce auto theft," he said, because "people know the vast majority of them are false alarms."

Short Takes

When the Cold War appeared to be collapsing, a veritable love feast broke out between the state of Alaska and the Soviet Far East, which have islands within 3 miles (5 kilometers) of each other. Trade and tourism soared. But not all has been plain sailing. After Earl Romans of Fairbanks, Alaska, started making vehicle batteries in the Soviet Far East, the KGB confiscated his first shipment as war matériel. The Washington Post said, "The Alaska-Soviet Far East relationship has since bogged down in bureaucratic wrangling, misunderstood rules, language gaps and resistance from distant national capitals with different priorities."

Animals "don't start forest fires, kill for money or take drugs," Shari Prange of Felton, California, notes in a letter to the advice columnist Abigail Van Buren. But neither do animals "build museums, preach sermons or work as Red Cross volunteers." Many animals, she notes, not only "kill for sport, eat their young" but "kill without any regard for the terror and pain of their victims." In short, "Respect animals, yes; worship them, no!"

The baseball career of Mark (the Bird) Fidrych, the free spirit who went 19-9 for the Detroit Tigers as a rookie in 1976 but was finished by 1980 with a 29-19 record because of arm problems, was recently recalled by New York's Newsday. The Bird, who at 21 was the starting pitcher in the 1976 All-Star game at Philadelphia, says: "I remember doing a 360 on the mound. There are 70,000 people there, and I'm thinking if I don't pitch, there's no game. Finally, Thurman Munson [the New York Yankees catcher] comes out and I say, 'Thurman, check this out. This is awesome.' And he says, 'Yeah, great, but let's throw the ball.'"

Arthur Higbee

Eugene Fodor, Travel Writer, Dies

By Glenn Fowler
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Eugene Fodor, 85, whose travel guides have been carried by visitors to the far corners of the world for more than half a century, died Monday in Torrington, Connecticut, of a brain tumor.

Mr. Fodor's approach to travel writing was set forth in his first book, "1936 ... On the Continent," a guide to Europe for British travelers that he published in London. The joy of travel, he wrote, should not be derived solely from seeing "the sights," but from mingling with "peoples whose customs, habits and general outlook are different from your own."

Between "On the Continent" and Mr. Fodor's retirement a decade ago, the number of Fodor guides grew to more than 140 titles, many in languages other than English. Roughly 200 million Fodor guides are sold each year.

Mr. Fodor was born in Leva, Hungary, now part of Czechoslovakia. He left to study at the Sorbonne and at the University of Grenoble. A desire to travel and an ability to speak five languages led him to work as an interpreter for a French shipping line.

In his spare time he wrote articles for the line's magazine about life aboard ship and visits to exotic ports. Soon he was selling articles to newspapers in Hungary and France.

In 1934, while working for the Aldor Publishing Co. in London, he suggested a guidebook to the Continent that would contain the "human element."

The book was a success, and in 1938, when it was published for American travelers, it became a best-seller.

In World War II, he joined the U.S. Army and served five years in the intelligence branch, emerging a captain.

Three decades later, E. Howard Hunt Jr., the former Central Intelligence Agency operative, asserted that Mr. Fodor had been a CIA agent, which he denied.

He declined to comment, however, on Mr. Hunt's contention that the Fodor guides had provided operating cover for U.S. intelligence agents abroad.

Paul Russell, 43, American Dancer

New York Times Service

Paul Russell, 43, a principal dancer of Dance Theater of Harlem and the San Francisco Ballet, died Friday in San Francisco of AIDS.

Mr. Russell was a classical dancer with an exuberant spirit. He had a striking stage presence and was known for his steadfast partnering and virtuoso dancing in the grand pas de deux from "Don Quixote" and "Le Corsaire."

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One Too Many Miles of Music

By Mike Zwerin
International Herald Tribune

BACK in radio days, Fibber McGee jammed everything he might need someday in his closet — when he opened the door it made a lot of noise falling out. He was considered eccentric.

Time was we'd save only what we could absolutely not do without. It has come to pass that we want everything. And, by gum, we're getting it. City-size bunkers have replaced survival chambers. Fleets of arks carry herds of each species. Tell the moving man "everything goes" to that desert isle. Fibber McGee's entire closet is in the time capsule.

Trim, minimal "Best of" volumes have been replaced by overflowing "Complete Collection" boxed sets with golden oldies, live performances of golden oldies, alternate takes, tracks released only in Japan, overlooked B-sides, recently discovered gems, stereo remixes and fancy liner notes.

● The 64-page booklet accompanying the "Complete Victor Recordings of Jelly Roll Morton" (RCA) tells us it contains "all known versions of every selection recorded for Victor under his own leadership" — five CDs, 111 tracks including 32 alternate takes. With a personality "somewhere between swagger and deed," Morton, one of the first great pianists, who claimed to have invented jazz, would have been 100 in 1990.

"Mr. Jelly Lord" drove his Lincoln towing his Cadillac coast-to-coast because he could not do without either. "Dr. Jazz" had 50 pairs of shoes and wore a diamond in his tooth. When poet Carl Sandburg said Morton was "just as good as Gershwin," he replied that actually he was "much better."

Formations here presented (mostly 5-8 instrumentalists in the late '20s) include Sidney Bechet, Kid Ory, Bubber Miley, Zutty Singleton, Cozy Cole and J. C. Higginbotham playing elaborately constructed arrangements which sum up Dixieland and hint at big bands to come. Surprisingly little piano.

Morton's life was a yo-yo of fortune and misfortune. While living in New York on $15 a week, he'd listen to the radio and hear Benny Goodman's arrangement of his "King Porter Stomp" based on his piano solo. He wrote his sister: "You must take the bitters with the sweet."

● "The Byrds" (CBS): Called "L.A.'s answer to London" in 1964, these pioneers of "hyphen-rock" — folk, jazz, country — are immediately recognizable with their three-part harmony-on-top vocals and exuberant, jangling Californian guitar arpeggios.

While the competition sang "I love you" and "I can't live without you, baby," they were dealing with the Bible ("Turn! Turn! Turn!"), John Kennedy's assassination ("He Was a Friend of Mine"), the Vietnam war ("Draft Morning"), Woody Guthrie ("Pretty Boy Floyd"), Bob Dylan (15 songs here, including "Mr. Tambourine Man") and Coltranian modality ("Eight Miles High").

Their sunny boy-next-door innocence can be annoying and their chord-voicings are limited, but the quality of these 90 tracks on four CDs adds up to more than we gave this "attitude with hair" band credit for.

● "The Marvin Gaye Collection" (Motown): Four CDs including 34 previously unreleased tracks trace the career of the "Prince of Motown" from lounge crooner through Frank Sinatra, Nat King Cole and Harry Belafonte impressions to the socio-ecologico-politico masterpiece "What's Going On?" ending with the drug-induced paranoia of his "Sexual Healing" tour when he danced between bodyguards on stage.

It takes Gaye a digital eternity to mature. The encyclopedic approach doesn't work here. Too much searching, not enough finding. "The Christmas Song" live at the Apollo and his ego-tripping rendition of "The Star Spangled Banner" at the 1983 NBA All-Star game, complete with swooning audience, are downright embarrassing.

What we already knew may be all we need. And we certainly don't need notes suggesting we "praise the power" that brought forth "a great artist of the magnitude of Michelangelo and the sweetness of Mozart."

● "Robert Johnson, The Complete Recordings" (CBS): The bluesman's bluesman, guitar player's guitarist, legend of legends — the real ticket.

All 41 recordings of 29 compositions on two CDs (more than 500,000 boxes sold, on the pop chart for 19 weeks) are absolutely necessary. Savour every existing master and alternate take of every song he recorded including "Crossroads," "Love in Vain," "Rambling on My Mind" and "Hellhound on My Trail."

To call Johnson ahead of his time is to place him too recently. The gutsy pleading voice and rambling clustered voicings come at you from where emotion was born. Listening to this tormented landscape is both not recommended and essential. Pleasure can be painful, and the devil is a fallen angel. A religious experience.

● "Miles Davis Story" (Sony/WEA, France): Just released, Henri Renaud's intelligent two-CD selection of the more accessible examples of Davis's evolution from 1959 ("Summertime," with Gil Evans) through 1988 ("Mr. Pastorius") by way of "Round Midnight" (1963, with John Coltrane), "Petits Machins" (1969, with Wayne Shorter and Chick Corea), "What It Is" (1983, with John Scofield) and "Decoy" (1984, with Branford Marsalis).

Kathryn Hunter in Dürrenmatt's "The Visit," with Clive Mendus and Marcello Magni.

Rod Saunders

The Childhood of a Chameleon

By Sheridan Morley
International Herald Tribune

LONDON — Like the "White Chameleon" that is the title of his new play, Christopher Hampton was a schoolboy forever trying to disappear into new surroundings without trace, changing himself to fit the alien landscape.

His childhood, spent largely in Egypt around the time of the Suez crisis, is what made him a writer and his writing (from "The Philanthropist" 20 years ago through "Savages" and "Treats" to "Liaisons Dangereuses") has almost always been that of an outside observer, uncertain where to find himself in pictures he has so carefully constructed of others.

So to find him writing for the first time autobiographically is intriguing enough: Chris the child (edgily and icily well-played by David Birkin) is the focus, but he remains plausibly uncertain of exactly what he is seeing around him. In the streets of Alexandria the crisis may be Suez, but at home, with his expatriate engineer father, the crisis is about why mother bursts into unexplained tears, or what will happen when they all to go back to an England they have never really known. On that level, "White Chameleon" is about the making of a writer, but also about the guilt of empire and the unknown fate of abandoned faithful servants (Saeed Jaffrey as the butler-cook who becomes Chris's surrogate father).

Hampton never loses sight of history, but it comes in through the keyhole at a child's eye level. The recollections remain muted, clenched, as though whenever he examines the family photo album he is conscious of relatives telling him not to ask too many questions.

Richard Eyre's thoughtful and subtle production on the National's Cottesloe stage does what it can to lift the play away from its more natural homes on the page or radio, but it remains oddly undramatic. We are in at the birth of a writer, and we are given to understand that what made Hampton a writer was his

LONDON THEATER

constant sense of internal and external exile. In Egypt he was awkwardly English, but in England he felt true pain for the first time when his headmaster burned his fez as an enemy token. There is a bleak comedy here, but this is a gentle, reflective, valedictory play about a childhood not so much lost as never quite found in the first place. In a strong cast Tom Wilkinson doubles as Chris's father and the writer himself in later life; Suzanne Burden is the mysteriously mournful mother.

On the National's Lyttelton stage the Théâtre de Complicité, formerly a mime troupe, have their first attack on a conventionally structured text. When Alfred Lunt and Lynn Fontanne first brought Friedrich Dürrenmatt's "The Visit" to London in a Peter Brook production more than 30 years ago, it emerged as a somewhat creaky melodrama about a millionairess returning to the Swiss village of her youth to offer a million pounds for the murder of the mayor who once raped her. As revamped here, the play has become a manic mixture of Brecht and Beckett and the Marx Brothers, in which the millionairess turns up on electrically remote-controlled legs looking like Mickey Rooney in drag, while the villagers do stunning impressions of railway trains.

And yet through this highly inventive, balletic and slapstick performance the moral conflict gradually emerges. As the villagers slowly accept the money, they start surreptitiously turning into the killers they are going to have to become. This is an extraordinary rediscovery and reworking of a play. It starts by seeming to destroy the text and yet finally celebrates its high Victorian style of revenge drama.

At Sadler's Wells, there is the return of "The King and I" in a month that will also give us back "Showboat" and "42nd Street," reminders that in economic or political crises there is no business like show business. This "King and I" is very much a road show, strong still on melody, but a little weak on scenery and short on Siamese children, who have to be marched on stage one at a time so that we shall not be aware that their ranks are somewhat depleted.

We also, of course, have a new king: This was the show that 40 years ago made Yul Brenner a star but killed him as an actor, just as it killed Gertrude Lawrence, who was so reluctant to give up the role that she went on playing it when ravaged by cancer. It has in that sense always been a rather shadowy show: Like "Oklahoma" and "Carousel," it is very focused on death, for all the cheeriness of its orchestrations, and the great Kabuki actor Koshiro Matsumoto IX plays the king in the tradition of some Kurosawa tragedy that does not entirely marry with Susan Hampshire's operetta rendition of Anna, the governess who comes to adopt his children.

American Music: A Group Portrait

By David Stevens
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — Under the title "America," Radio France and the Théâtre des Champs-Elysées are presenting a concentrated festival of 20th century American music — more than 40 works by 18 composers in 10 concerts from Feb. 21 to March 2 — in which the programming goes beyond the mainstream to emphasize individuality and a certain pioneering spirit.

The focal point is Charles Ives, the great father figure and radical innovator, whose music is included in nine of the concerts. There are also two major world premieres, both commissioned by Radio France — Jacob Druckman's "Shog," on the opening program Thursday of the Orchestre National de France conducted by Zoltan Pesko, and "Voyants" for piano and orchestra, on the program Saturday of the Orchestre Philharmonique, with Jay Gottlieb as soloist and Joel Revsen conducting.

Also prominent in the programming is Elliott Carter, the 82-year-old dean of American composers, whose complex and intellectually challenging work has been championed in France notably by Pierre Boulez. His Concerto for Orchestra is in the opening concert Thursday, along with the Druckman work and two by Ives, "The Fourth of July" and a movement of Orchestral Set No. 2. In addition, the pianist Charles Rosen and the cellist Anssi Karttunnen play an all-Carter recital Friday; the composer's String Quartet No. 2 is on the program of the Arditti Quartet March 1 (with quartets by Ives and George Rochberg), and his "In Sleep in Thunder" is on the Saturday program with the Kolb premiere, two pieces by Ives and the French premiere of George Crumb's "An Idyll for the Misbegotten." Crumb also is widely represented in the festival, with a total of five works, including the orchestral "A Haunted Landscape" and "Makrokosmos II."

Besides playing the Kolb premiere Saturday, Gottlieb, a Paris-based American pianist with an adventurous attitude toward repertory, also plays a recital at 5 P.M. the same day in which he makes a wide-ranging traversal of the history of American music in this century, beginning with an Ives piece dating from 1908.

Three aspects of the between-the-wars period are included in the recital program. George Antheil, the self-styled "bad boy of music" who cut a wide swath in Paris in the '20s, is represented by his "Airplane Sonata," which Gottlieb describes as "anticipating Ligeti." Stefan Wolpe, whose musical roots are in 1920s Berlin and is the only "European" American in the festival's program, composed his brief and violent "Stehende Musik" (Standing Music) in 1925, the result of a Bauhaus collaboration that included a painting of the same title by Paul Klee.

There are also four pieces by Henry Cowell, beginning with "The Tides of Manaunaun," written in 1912 when the composer was 15, and notable, Gottlieb points out, for "the invention of the tone cluster." Cowell's "Aeolian Harp" (1923) is played not on the keys but by plucking and playing glissandos on the piano's strings.

THE recital moves into the postwar period with William Albright's "The Farewell," and concludes with works for two pianos, with Mariana Schroeder as the second pianist. After two "brief and cryptic" works by Morton Feldman, dating from the '60s, the recital concludes with the French premiere of George Crumb's "Zeitgeist," a mammoth, 30-minute work of "explosive contrasts."

Gottlieb initiated the commission four years ago to Barbara Kolb for "Voyants," a 15-minute work in four connected parts. The title — a voyant, in French, means prophet or seer, alludes to the piano's role of predicting or initiating musical events that culminate in the orchestra.

Druckman's work also is the product of a commission given several years ago. Its title, "Shog," is an old English word meaning a jolt or a shake. The 17-minute work for orchestra is "kind of an angry, snarly piece that rises to a center of lovely, fast music and comes back down," the composer said.

The closing concert March 2 includes works by two composers of the minimalist persuasion: "Grand Pianola Music" by John Adams, perhaps best known for his opera "Nixon in China," and Steve Reich's Variations for winds, strings and keyboards. Conlon Nancarrow, who has given the player piano a new lease on life, is represented by "Prelude and Blues," in Hakon Austbö's piano recital March 2.

The Orchestre National concerts Thursday and Feb. 28 are to be broadcast direct by France-Musique. All concerts are at the Théâtre des Champs-Elysées, except for Albert Ahlstrom's organ recital in the auditorium of Radio France.

ACROSS

1 Rhyme scheme
5 Mail unit
10 A sound of music
14 Boxer Max
15 Frankie of rock fame
16 Yemeni seaport
17 Varied background
20 —— ceremony (be formal)
21 Insipid
22 Malamutes, e.g.
23 Nabokov's "—— Fire"
25 Garment size
28 Turn; veer
29 Scot's cap
32 Turkish V.I.P.
33 Kind of oil
34 Wrath
35 Hot dog's antics
39 Yet, in poesy
40 Storehouse
41 Where Kerman is
42 Jeanne d'Arc's title: Abbr.
43 Expose
44 Gaseous fuel
46 Make out
47 Meat
48 Mountains of Morocco
51 Lists
54 *Caucus site?*
58 Alleviate
59 TV group
60 Shade makers
61 *Hill dwellers*
62 Springe part
63 "Easy —— it"

DOWN

1 TV network
2 Cries of contempt
3 Root vegetable
4 Pastoral
5 Tool or vehicle
6 *Novices*
7 Augury
8 Curtain holder
9 Business-letter abbr.
10 Author of "The Luck of Roaring Camp"
11 Think-tank product
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13 Anent
18 Sheepshank, for one
19 In the arms of Morpheus
23 Kind of geometry
24 Old: Scot.
25 Leaves
26 Wading bird
27 Title for Macbeth
28 Configuration
29 *Chaplet*
30 Indo-European
31 Middle, in law
33 Rubberneck
36 *Humble*
37 Featured actor
38 Strewed trash
44 Oared galley
45 *Took advantage of*
46 Four-flushers
47 Celebrations
48 On the Ligurian
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51 An Afr. queen
52 —— contendere
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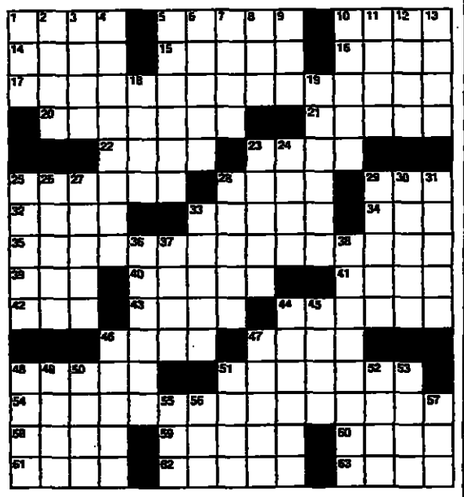
56 "Quincy" actor
57 Novel drafts: Abbr.



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OPINION

Out Unconditionally

With formation of his own peace plan, Mikhail Gorbachev bids to head off a ground war and become principal diplomatic arbiter of a Gulf peace. His move catches the United States in an uneasy place. Washington is eager to see its Soviet coalition partner help push Iraq to the right kind of unconditional withdrawal from Kuwait. But the combat has strengthened the war's own internal logic that wants Saddam Hussein, if not physically removed from power, at least politically and militarily miniaturized. Some people talk of what they conceive of as a need for Saddam to "save face" and for the coalition to help him do so for the sake of arranging a deal. But the purpose of the coalition now must surely be to cause him to lose face, not save it. So there is much discomfort at seeing Mr. Gorbachev shape a diplomatic process which, it is reported, assures the Iraqi leader that he can stay on. The United States, which apparently was not consulted on the Gorbachev plan, surely cannot be bound by this feature of it — or any other such compensations.

That is not the only problem that arises. Under pressure at home, Mr. Gorbachev is asserting a strong Soviet interest in a crucial region only a few hundred miles from his border and acting to preempt any continuing large or dominant American role. He is doing this, moreover, in a fashion that lets him and his country cream off some of the political benefits of the military campaign organized and led by the United States and disproportionately fought by Americans. The Soviets are trying to become the agent and champion of the United Nations in reconstructing the Gulf, and America is being portrayed, by implication, as just one of the heavies applying the muscle, being reduced in some way to one of the combatants among whom the Soviets must, with great detachment, mediate. It is not a fair or happy position. It also can create a strong pressure against the coalition's continuing to pursue the strategy and tactics needed to drive Saddam Hussein from Kuwait and remove him as a continuing military threat — without providing the advantage of getting him to do so as a result of this Soviet-worked-up arrangement.

The allies have destroyed most of Iraq's special weapons facilities, reduced (but not rendered safe) its weapons arsenal, cut its military and industrial supply lines and otherwise at least diminished Iraq as a regional threat for years to come. But a pause now while Iraq regroups or reconstructs itself or seeks the political advantage it might attain by propaganda and diplomatic manipulation should not be permitted. The Kremlin deserves a little time — a very little time that affords Saddam Hussein no chance to evade or to tangle people up — to arrange an unconditional, immediate Iraqi pullout without the heavy weaponry. That done, a smashing success could be claimed in terms of the American interest and the UN mandate. The subsequent removal of Saddam Hussein would be, as Secretary of State James Baker said on Sunday, "a very desirable result." Given the right kind of pullout, his ouster might naturally follow in Baghdad.

Unconditional, of course, still means unconditional. It is not clear yet just how encumbered the Soviet plan is with codicils and footnotes. As for the polite but real competition for prestige and postwar Gulf influence that is now beginning to touch Soviet-U.S. relations, the element of cooperation exists as well. It is an element based on repelling Iraqi aggression. At the moment it requires and enables Soviet diplomacy to use the leverage derived from U.S. military power to force Saddam Hussein out of Kuwait — quickly, completely, without that heavy weaponry and without political compensation or guarantees.

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

War Over the Atlantic

In their vehement struggle over the North Atlantic air routes, several British and American airlines now have drawn their two governments into an increasingly angry quarrel. Pan Am and TWA, both in dire financial trouble, urgently want to sell their London routes to United and American airlines. The sellers' survival may depend on completing the sales quickly. But they require the British government's approval, and in return for it the British want, among other things, landing rights in more American cities for British Airways. The United States has (so far) refused that. Last week, to increase its share of a shrunken market, British Airways cut its trans-Atlantic fares by a third. But that requires American approval, and the Department of Transportation promptly blocked it pending a resolution of the route sales. Two days later it approved a similar rate cut for Pan Am, blandly explaining that it was entirely different.

It is a bad time for the airline industry, whose distress accounts for the unusually sour temper of these negotiations. Worldwide, most of the industry forgot that it serves a highly cyclical market. In the booming 1980s, it bought great numbers of aircraft and loaded itself with debt. Now, with recessions under way both in America and Britain as well as a war in the Gulf, the airlines' overseas traffic is sharply down. The airlines cannot shed their excess capacity, but at the same time there isn't room for all of their flights at the world's principal airports.

The route sale is further complicated because, in the British view, the newcomers would be much more formidable competitors than the airlines they replace. In the American market it is an enormous advantage for an airline to have an extensive system of domestic routes to feed its own trans-Atlantic flights. Neither Pan Am nor TWA had them, but United and American do. To compensate for that new advantage, British Airways thinks that it ought to be allowed to fly to more American cities. The American rebuttal is that the situation is just the reverse in Britain — there is only one airport, London's Heathrow, that international travelers want to use, and British Airways dominates it.

The sensible solution is another dose of deregulation to take governments out of these political disputes about who flies where. Crowded airports need to decide how much traffic to accept on each route and then put the landing rights up for auction. In this quarrel the British and American governments are vigorously representing the interests of certain airline companies, but they are not doing anything for the interests of the airline industry as a whole — much less for those of its customers.

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

Teenage Pregnancy

Children of unwed mothers in America may no longer suffer endless stigma; people no longer use terms like "born on the wrong side of the blanket," and "bastard" has long since been bleached of its power as an epithet. What illegitimate children now suffer is poverty. Today they constitute more than one of every four children born in the United States. That figure is even more astonishing when compared with only 25 years ago. Then the rate among whites was just over 4 percent and among blacks, 25 percent. By 1988 the black rate was 63 percent and the white rate had more than quadrupled to 18 percent.

What happened? For one thing, a sexual revolution. More than half of American teenagers are sexually active; most report having had two or more partners, and the age of first intercourse gets lower and lower. But America is reluctant to give adolescents easy access to contraceptive counseling — and also determined to bar access to abortion. Thirty-five states require parental involvement, or a judicial bypass, before minors can end unwanted pregnancies. "You play, you pay," it seems, is still at the back of many a mind.

When adolescent sexuality is treated with common sense and common decency, however, teenagers are far less apt to experience pregnancy. In Baltimore, for instance, students at two inner city schools, all of whom were poor and took early sex for granted, participated in a program conducted by the Johns Hopkins School of Medicine. A social worker and nurse gave individual and group counseling; medical and contraceptive services were provided at two nearby clinics. Students at two other schools got only Maryland's required sex education courses. After three years, the pregnancy rate at the first pair of schools had dropped by 30 percent. At the second, it had gone up by 58 percent.

Sadly, such public school programs are rare and seldom replicated. Even if there were more such programs, more contraceptive choices and more straight talk about sex and its consequences, there would still be unwed mothers. Almost all of them — never mind the publicity about the occasional celebrity mother — would be poor.

"As long as people don't have a vision of a future which having a baby at a very early age will jeopardize," says Laurie Zabin, a Johns Hopkins professor, "they won't go to all the lengths necessary to prevent pregnancy." Even so, a pregnant 15-year-old sees childbearing as very important, important enough to be shared with people she trusts: her family, her female relatives in particular, and not her child's father. A husband, she figures, would be just another mouth to feed. "They were like middle-class males of the 1950s," Jeanne Masarek, a Swarthmore College psychologist, says of teenage girls she has worked with in inner-city Philadelphia. "They said they wouldn't marry until they could provide."

The rate of teenage sexual activity in America rose sharply in the 1980s, but the teenage pregnancy rate changed little because more kids were using contraceptives. Even so, by age 20 a fifth of all women have had their first child.

Maybe marriage, as detractors claim, has become passé. Maybe society is changing the way it thinks about out-of-wedlock births. Meanwhile, though, millions of families consist of poor mother-and-child units. The fathers are occasional satellite figures, if they are present at all.

America cannot legislate abstinence, contraception or the family ethic. But it can face up to damage done by mindless, obsolete moralism. The task ahead is to give poor children, illegitimate or not, dreams and chances.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

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Ground War, if It Comes, Has to Be All-Out

By Ze'ev Schiff

TEL AVIV — The liberation of Kuwait by force cannot be accomplished by air bombardment alone. Unless Saddam Hussein declares that he will withdraw from Kuwait unconditionally, the U.S. Army and Marines will have to join the fight.

Anything short of an all-out ground assault, once the land battle has begun, would be a mistake. Any smaller battle can end only in stalemate, and from the standpoint of Saddam Hussein and the Arab masses it would be seen as a victory against a "Great Satan" and its mighty military coalition.

The question facing the allied generals is not just when to start but how best to conduct the ground battle to get it over as quickly as possible.

To threaten various vital objectives simultaneously, it will be necessary to maneuver on Iraqi territory. This does not mean that allied forces must be directed toward Baghdad.

There is no harm in sustaining the air offensive for now. A further softening of Iraqi forces, especially the Republican Guard, will make things easier for ground forces when the time comes. According to Soviet combat doctrine (and the Iraqis were trained by the Soviets), a unit that has lost 50 percent of its force — meaning its armor, more than its soldiers — can no longer be counted as a consolidated fighting unit. But, judging by the success rate of bombardments in Kuwait so far, it is doubtful that this target can be reached in two weeks. After that, the war risks spilling into hot, humid weather and Muslim holy days.

Most worrisome in a ground war will be dug-in tanks and artillery, capable of causing great casualties. There is a limit to what conventional softening bombardments from the air can achieve against these well-dug-in forces. At the same time, however, the decisive air superiority of the allies will put Iraqi armor at risk the moment it moves out of its desert fortifications.

Ground battles require commanders to be able to concentrate their forces, but any Iraqi attempt to move tanks into new positions will expose them to allied attack helicopters and fighter planes. This is the most glaring Iraqi disadvantage on the ground, sharply illustrated when the second wave of the Iraqi attack on Khafji, Saudi Arabia, collapsed under air attack.

The allies must therefore draw the Iraqi armored units out of their shelters and sand bunkers and force them into mobile battle.

The Israelis, in their wars against Arab armies, resolved this problem by quick maneuvering, threatening the rear and the flanks of enemy forces and mounting simultaneous threats against vital targets. This is a classic indirect approach, and it prevented the Arab forces from making full use of their armored power. It was the quick maneuvering that crushed them, perhaps more than Israeli firepower.

The allies have an important advantage that Israel lacked — modern fighter-helicopters and precise guided weapons. For the first time, thanks to the fighter-helicopters, anti-tank fire is tremendously mobile. This gives the allied forces a great maneuverability advantage, provided that ground forces are well coordinated.

To cut casualties and make maximum use of the allies' advantages, they should at all costs avoid full frontal assaults and make more use of mobile flanking maneuvers. The armored forces should be first in, in coordination with highly mechanized infantry units.

The marines, despite their toughness in hard ground fighting, should not take on major breakthrough missions, again in the interest of denying Iraq a high casualty toll and thus an indirect victory. Allied casualties must also be kept low, to prevent even the consideration of using tactical nuclear weapons.

To threaten various vital objectives simultaneously, it will be necessary to maneuver on Iraqi territory. This does not mean that allied forces should necessarily be directed toward Baghdad. But heavily armored Republican Guard units are deployed in the Karbala region between Baghdad and Kuwait and could not be forced into the open if operations were limited to Kuwait.

The most troublesome problem is Kuwait City. If Saddam Hussein were to order special force divisions and paratroopers to entrench themselves in the city and oblige the Americans to fight there, it could become a smaller version of the bloody World War II battle for Stalingrad. It probably matters little to the Iraqis if the city is destroyed and its inhabitants are blown to bits. But armies that experienced door-to-door fighting in World War II are anxious to avoid fighting in built-up areas where they cannot bring in tanks and other large armored vehicles.

The Iraqis want to drag the allies into the city. If that happens, the marines and other infantry will be critical to this part of the battle. But if allied ground commanders can be sufficiently patient, they can encircle the city and wait until the Iraqi troops are starved out, or until they surrender.

The writer is military editor of the Israeli newspaper Ha'aretz. He contributed this comment to the Los Angeles Times.

The Dying Becomes Abstract

By George F. Will

WASHINGTON — For many centuries, the West derived its martial ethic from a book. Homer's "Iliad" celebrated combat in close quarters, between symmetrically armed adult male warriors, on neutral ground, far from women and children. Individuals' virtues, such as strength and bravery, not differences of weapons, were decisive. Hence the Homeric hero's disdain for the bow: "My way is not to fight my battles standing far away from my enemies."

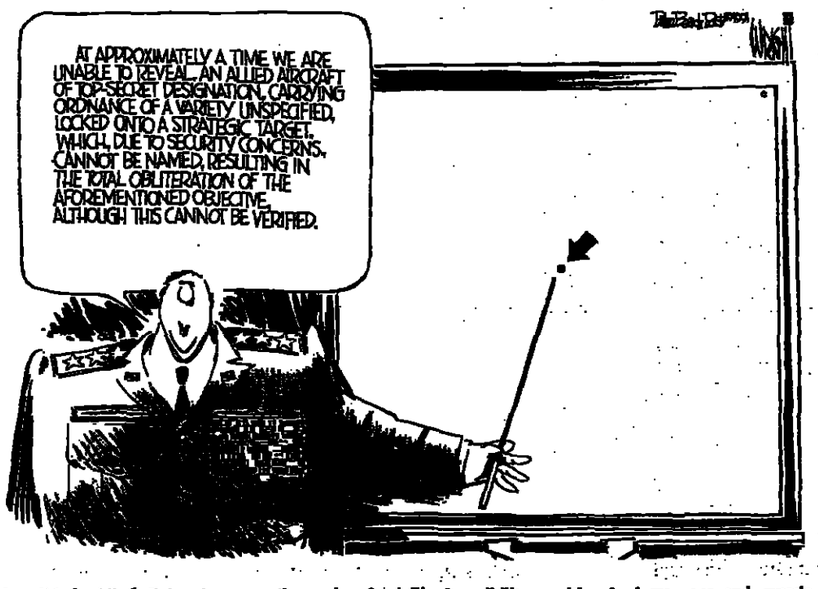
But long-range killing — by gun, bomb, missile — became approved almost as quickly as it became possible. And it was conducive to a kind of social callousness. The consequences of military action were unclear to the actors. Then came the graphic revolution in journalism.

That revolution — pictures supplementing, and sometimes supplanting, print — produces this paradox: Journalism supplies information to nourish reason, but some pictures, such as those of the Feb. 13 carnage in Baghdad, stir passions that paralyze reason.

A second paradox is that the pictures of the bombing of what was, in part, an air raid shelter, had an impact in America that underscores this fact: America is waging this war in a way superior to the tendency of modern war, the tendency of wars against populations to replace wars between armies.

Last Wednesday, U.S. fighter-bombers hit the target they sought, using munitions that minimize collateral damage. But the target was more than — not other than — what U.S. targeters thought. And Americans' anguish in the aftermath speaks well of them.

However, moral responsibility also involves facing this fact: When Americans voted for war, as they did through Congress, and when they did so while defining the enemy regime as Hitlerian, they embarked on a course of action that had to include civilian casualties.



Substantial civilian casualties, in spite of discriminating weaponry and targeting, are implicit in U.S. strategy. That strategy was implicit in the tactics used in the war's first hours. Formally, the war is being waged to drive Iraqi forces north from Kuwait. Actually, the war is being waged from north to south because this war is not territorial. Its aim is not to displace an occupier but rather to damage, perhaps to the point of destruction, a regime.

Until the Feb. 13 pictures from Baghdad, this war had been for most Americans a bit too bland, too entertaining, the stuff of brisk souvenir sales. There is something unattractive about airport concession stands selling various Desert Storm T-shirts, among those with NFL and NBA logos. America may need to be dealing death, but almost no Iraqi, civilian or conscript, "deserves" to die.

This war, like all wars, and more than many, is full of tragedy. America, enlisting technology in the service of a civilized sensibility, has sought to minimize the tragedy by maximizing precision in the application of force. But although Americans are resisting the desensitizing effects of this century's wars — long-distance wars of air power — they have not been immune from those effects.

Today's vocabulary speaks volumes about the callousness that war has wrought on the world. A frequently asked question is whether Iraq will use weapons of "mass destruction," meaning gas. But the two laser-guided bombs that struck the Baghdad bomb shelter accomplished what once was called "mass destruction."

Observers of the battle of Ravenna in 1512, the first battle decided by an artillery barrage, considered it mass destruction when one ball claimed 33 casualties. A year later, at Novara, also in Italy, cannon killed 700 in three minutes. When in 1784 General Henry Shrapnel developed the first exploding artillery shell containing subprojectiles, that routinized "mass destruction." At least it was massive compared to the killing of Homeric warfare, killing with edged weapons and muscle power, before war was dominated by chemical energy (explosives).

On April 5, 1585, a Dutch ship named Hope, packed to the gunwales with explosives, was set adrift to collide with a pontoon bridge packed with Spanish troops. The Spaniards thought it was just a fire ship. It was a time bomb. It may have caused 2,000 casualties — and the loudest man-made noise up to that point. It certainly produced, as Robert O'Connell writes in "Of Arms and Men," the largest number of casualties inflicted by a single weapon up to that time.

Indiscriminate force causing vast collateral damage existed before World War II, when air power delivered huge tonnages of free-falling bombs from great heights, often at night. What happened last Wednesday in Baghdad was a particular tragedy in a context of general tragedy, but it also was part of America's attempt to edge back from the 20th century's moral abyss. That abyss beckons when long-range killing gives rise to abstractness about its consequences.

Washington Post Writers Group.

A Chance to Make Intelligence More Intelligent

By William Pfaff

PARIS — If the Select Committee on Intelligence has its way, the U.S. Senate will in the spring vote the most important reform of the American intelligence establishment since the Central Intelligence Agency was set up in 1947.

Under proposals to be introduced by the majority and minority leaders of the committee, David L. Boren and Frank H. Murkowski, a new top intelligence executive would be named, serving outside and above the existing agencies and setting goals for them. He or she would be expected to coordinate and supervise the intelligence assessments made by the CIA, the Defense Intelligence Agency, the National Security Agency and the National Reconnaissance Office (which runs satellites), without being beholden to any one of them.

In the House of Representatives, the leaders of the Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence say that similar legislation will be introduced by them, although the White House declares itself opposed to change.

The main criticism of the present system made by the Senate committee is that U.S. intelligence characteristically produces bland, non-incisive assessments, blunted and bureaucratized by the internal power struggles and precaution-taking of the intelligence agencies. Independent thought is systematically removed. The intelligence product, in short, serves internal interests of the intelligence agencies more than it does the national interest.

This is an old complaint. Independent thought and bureaucracies do not get along very well together, for reasons that anyone with experience will recognize. Organizations function either by dictation from above or by compromises from below accommodating the rival powers and interests at work inside the organization. In neither case is independent thought welcome — unless it is the independent thought of the man on top. But that, too, makes trouble, by uniting the ranks below to resist and cast the leader out.

It also is dangerous in intelligence matters, since the top man's thought can be imposed as the institution's official opinion, untempered by criticism. Consider the case of William Casey, President Ronald Reagan's CIA chief, who was certainly an independent thinker — and an irresponsible one, with paranoid political views, interested in setting up, on the Reagan administration's behalf, an autonomously financed clandestine agency outside the U.S. government's control.

Within bureaucracies, independent thought succeeds mainly when it is made the vehicle of the struggle of one organizational faction against another, or when it provides the rationale for a bureaucratic power center to do what it wanted to do anyway but for which it had not found a politically acceptable rationale.

Thus intelligence assessments postulating high Soviet military capacities have in the past been indispensable to the Defense Department and the defense industry. Low estimates have suited the Treasury, a White House with budget problems, or those administrations with ambitions for détente.

There is a sound general rule that fits more than the world of government intelligence. It is that one should assume that the conventional wisdom, what "everybody knows," is always wrong. There are practical reasons why it is wrong. The conventional wisdom is the judgment reached by the majority of those concerned with a given matter after a long period of debate and consideration. It therefore is a compromise, out of date, and embodies the life work or career commitments of the senior people involved, who have acquired a powerful interest in suppressing challenges.

The specific problems presented by bureaucratic intelligence analysis are the pressures to be (1) useful, (2) in support of past organizational and political commitments ("on the team"), and (3) ideologically or politically "correct."

Don't tell a Nixon or Carter administration engaged in making the shah of Iran policeman of the Gulf that reactionary religious leaders are going to overthrow him. Don't tell a Bush administration set on sponsoring Saddam Hussein as a leading Arab "moderate" that the Iraqi president is about to invade Kuwait.

Don't tell the U.S. Army and Air Force that they are going to lose a war in Vietnam to "little men in black pajamas." Certainly don't tell them — at least during the five months leading up to Jan. 15 of this year — that they might have a bigger problem on their hands than they think in getting Iraq out of Kuwait.

There is no fundamental solution to such problems in the kind of bureaucratic reorganization the congressional intelligence committees propose. Possibly the most useful thing that can be done is to institutionalize, even require, recorded dissents to intelligence assessments.

The "B Team" assessment should be built into the system. Every appraisal that emerges from an agency's internal review process should be accompanied by dissenting opinions prepared by any analyst who feels strongly enough to make use of this opportunity. There should be a recognized and respected mechanism for an analyst, as Senator Boren puts it, to stick his neck out without having his career chopped off.

This will make life harder for those who use the intelligence product and want "facts," not arguments. It would require them to think and ask questions, which is not a bad thing. It would make the people who are elected to make great public decisions assume the responsibility for being wrong. But it might also give them better odds on being right.

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Gorbachev: An Image Problem

By Jerry Hough

This is the first of two articles.

WASHINGTON — The Western view of Mikhail Gorbachev has veered from one extreme to another. The Soviet leader was seen as the disciple of Yuri Andropov, committed only to discipline, and then as a veritable Andrei Sakharov, devoted only to democracy. Now he is perceived to be turning into a totalitarian dictator.

We have been just as inconsistent in our analysis of the source of threats to Mr. Gorbachev. Last September, many thought that Boris Yeltsin and the Russian Republic could impose the 500-day economic reform at will over Mr. Gorbachev's objections. Now Mr. Gorbachev is supposedly the prisoner of the army and the KGB — institutions that had been treated as irrelevant in September as the country disintegrated.

We have seen him, in short, riding a tiger for six years, always to be eaten within a year or so. The more powers he has accumulated, the weaker we have seen him.

In fact, Mr. Gorbachev's power has never been seriously challenged, and his evolution and approach to governance have been far more consistent than many suppose.

From the beginning he has been neither a Western democrat nor a Leonid Brezhnev, but has fit into a different category: the kind of modernizing, Westernizing czar often seen in the Third World, as was Lee Kuan Yew as prime minister of Singapore. Such rulers normally have final authority, and sometimes they exercise it ruthlessly. Yet they usually have legislatures with limited power, encourage private ownership and foreign investment, are receptive to Western culture and give their educated population considerable freedom to travel and to read.

If we see Mr. Gorbachev in these terms, we no longer see him following a zigzag course between democracy and dictatorship. We see him combining both in a complicated manner.

Certainly he has always been jealous of his personal power, and he has continually shown the "teeth of iron" that Andrei Gromyko attributed to him in 1985. If his words are read carefully, one can see, for example, that he has never given anyone reason to believe that he would permit the republics to leave the Soviet Union.

His position on Lithuania has been consistent. As David Remnick of The Washington Post reported in January last year, he was promising "real federalism" while issuing warnings to crowds of Lithuanians in Vilnius. "Today I am your friend," he said then. "But if you choose to go another way, then I will do everything I can to show you are leading people into a dead end." His liberal adviser, Alexander Yakovlev, was warning then of an unacceptable "domino effect" if the Baltics seceded.

Although Mr. Gorbachev had held out vague hope of a constitutional secession a year ago, he was coming very close to repudiating this idea by November. "Disintegration and separation," he said, "cannot happen in our country, simply under any circumstances." And he made this rather menacing statement: "Whether we like it or not, our fate is already sealed. If we start splitting, there will be ... a dreadful war." At the same time, he was more fervent than ever in support of real federalism, saying, "We champion profound changes in our Union, first and foremost by way of a redistribution of powers."

In effect, Mr. Gorbachev has been using a combination of carrot and stick in the republics to try to separate the moderates and radicals. Try for independence and revolution, he is saying implicitly, and you risk being bashed. Work within the system, he is saying explicitly, and you will have great individual freedom and your republic will have autonomy.

This does not mean that he has turned into a reactionary. He clearly was worried that a Central Committee filled with governmental and party officials might someday unite to overthrow him as it did Nikita Khrushchev in 1964. Mr. Gorbachev deliberately took advantage of — I would say, promoted — chaos and disorder to strip the Central Committee and Politburo of their power over him and to create a presidency with emergency power whose occupant could not be legally removed until 1995.

The writer directs Duke University's Center on East-West Trade, Investment Communications, and is a senior fellow at the Brookings Institution. He contributed this comment to The Washington Post.

100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1891: Dusk for Britain?

PARIS — *Le Temps*, speaking of England and her colonies, remarks that in spite of all the sacrifices that the British Government may make, "sooner or later in Canada, in Australia and in South Africa the cord will break and the Greater Britain, upon which the sun never sets, will be reduced to a little island lost in the waves of the Northern Ocean." *La France* says of the English in Egypt: "To tell the truth our bad humour and our impotent protests only increase the pleasure that our good neighbors feel in establishing themselves in the land of the Pharaohs."

1916: Civilians Avenged

ROME — The Italians have suffered in patience the Hun methods of warfare since the beginning of the war. Yesterday [Feb. 19] as a hint to the Austrians to refrain from hurling shells into inhabited regions as a reprisal for each failure of their arms, the Italians made a brilliantly conceived and successful air raid on Laibach. An Italian communiqué said the raid was "retaliation for the numerous violations of the rights of humanity perpetrated with unique stubbornness by the enemy."

1941: Menu of Messages

LONDON — British officialdom has invented a new way in which the Tommy overseas and his girl friend can send cheap telegraphic messages to one another in code. The scheme permits communications under the headings of love, health, money and miscellaneous. By merely choosing numbers from the post office list the girl in Tooting can say to her boy friend in Libya: "You are more than ever in my thoughts at this time. I wish we were together on this special occasion." There are more than 100 standard phrases compiled under the heading of "love."

— From the New York edition of the New York Herald Tribune.

مكتفا من الاصل

OPINION

Gorbachev and Saddam: The Game Is Survival

By A.M. Rosenthal

NEW YORK — There's no use getting mad at Mikhail Gorbachev and his partner, Saddam Hussein. Both are doing what comes naturally to two nervous dictators trying to get out of terminal trouble.

The Moscow-Baghdad axis, obviously and openly, is at work on a plan that would restore to the Soviet Union and Iraq the power that both have lost in the Middle East. It would also meet another objective of interest to both men — survival.

Gorbachev needs some success to take Soviet minds off his stumbling leadership. It won't work for long, but at least in the Kremlin losers are shuffled off to a villa somewhere.

The Iraqi leader has an even more vivid interest involved. In the Middle East, a dacha is not prepared for a suddenly unemployed ruler — just a grave.

The Moscow-Baghdad alliance was never dissolved. In the eternal struggle against naïveté about the Kremlin and the Third World, it helps to keep that in mind.

The Soviet Union was Saddam Hussein's chief ally and source of weapons. Scud missiles landing in Saudi Arabia and the tanks facing American troops are Soviet made.

Of course, our Western allies also armed him while Washington smiled and appeased. Most of our current Arab allies toadied to him or stuffed his treasury with money. Saddam Hussein: he belongs to us all.

The difference is that Moscow never broke the axis with Baghdad, despite its chucking about Kuwait.

The U.S. paid for this mouth support with fawning gratitude. Hardly a word did Washington say about the hundreds of Soviet military "technicians" who stayed on in Iraq to extend comradely help with Soviet weapons or the case of the Soviet ship caught with weapon parts destined for Iraq through Jordan.

Politically, the Soviet Union kept working for Iraq through Mr. Gorbachev's personal envoy.

Now comes the mutual payoff. Saddam Hussein faces defeat. He knew it was coming. He is neither martyr, mystic nor moron. In meetings with Soviet diplomats, the Iraqis prepared their line of retreat and survival.

Saddam Hussein would withdraw from Kuwait — with the U.S. accepting some formula on the importance of settling other Mideast issues.

Washington would never use the word linkage, but Saddam Hussein would be strengthened because the world would know a deal when it smelled one.

He would take his tanks and missiles with him. They would join the divisions he left in Iraq. Tehran would deliver the air armada he thoughtfully parked in Iran. He would emerge battered, but still dangerous.

Moscow would be waiting to pitch in with arms and advisers, despite any international agreements. The Soviet Union's double-crossing on treaties is spelled out devastatingly in Arnold Beichman's new book "The Long Pretense" (Transaction Publishers).

With contempt, let's dispose of the argument already being heard that Americans opposed to a settlement that would strengthen the Moscow-Baghdad axis are itching to march on Baghdad and don't care about American casualties.

That is brother to the one about how only Israel and its amen corner in the U.S. were beating the war drums against Iraq — remember that one?

No march on Baghdad is necessary — simply a continuation of George Bush's steady course. A ground attack should not start a day earlier or later than planned before the Gorbachev-Saddam Hussein maneuvers.

Primary objectives should be Iraq out of Kuwait and Saddam Hussein out of power. If we do not achieve the second at once, we should work at it incessantly after he pulls out.

To rest with him in power would be hypocrisy crossing into criminality. The UN called for a restoration of international peace and security in the Gulf area.

Does anybody really believe Saddam Hussein would cooperate with that goal? Would he suddenly deal honestly with the international machinery needed to prevent him from getting new weapons, including chemical or nuclear ingredients? Anybody?

President Bush has advised Iraqis to get rid of their tyrant. The honesty horrified bureaucrats and former bureaucrats as official honesty usually does.

Mr. Bush showed respect to Iraqis by speaking the truth to them — peace and Saddam Hussein cannot exist together. Mr. Gorbachev is sophisticated enough to know that.

No, it is not a firm Mideast peace Mr. Gorbachev and his axis partner seek but their own survival and renewed power. Did anybody expect anything else of either partner? Anybody?

The York Times.

ON MY MIND

The Future of Enemies

EXPANDING cultures use enemies, even hated ones: They redefine them as noble. The Romans did so with the Gauls.America has done so with Indians. These peoples became celebrated enemies because they were part of epic histories. That is not likely to be Saddam Hussein's future, but all our enemies have been a part of the process of defining ourselves. But what other variety of enemy can we look foward to?

— Charles Paul Freund, commenting in The Washington Post.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

The Arab Perspective

As an American studying history at the University of Glasgow, I am asked by many Scots for my opinion on the war, and I respond that I think that Saddam must go, but that we should have given sanctions more time. I do not have to think of arguments that justify or rationalize the western countries' massive presence in the Gulf, because you continually provide such articles in your editorial and opinion sections. But you are all missing the crux of the issue: the Arab perspective.

Westerners might consider it unusual when Palestinians say that "it's wonderful that missiles hit Tel Aviv," or that "Saddam is winning because he is still fighting." Arabs have numerous anti-western opinions, and these will only become intensified as the war drags on, all the more so when Saddam falls from power.

We allies can write opinion pieces until we turn blue to justify and rationalize our position. But if we are trying to persuade the Iraqis that Saddam Hussein is evil (which he is) why are we bombing them? And what do you think they and the Palestinians and Jordanians will do when Israel defends itself and attacks an Arab state?

It might have been difficult to heal the scars caused by year long sanctions (if we had waited), but it will be impossible to heal the fatal wounds inflicted by war. A war of unimaginable consequences and devastation has erupted between two alien worlds, and I deeply fear the results. A chance to create a new world order did exist, where mindless aggression was to be met with by a universal and comprehensive diplomatic response, worldwide sanctions, but now mindless aggression is being responded to with rationalized violence; war. There is nothing new about war. I wish we had waited.

NEVILLE BLAKEMORE 3d.
Glasgow.

Moral Posturing?

U.S. moral posturing over Kuwait may be justified. But had the Americans shown half as much indignation over the Palestine tragedy over the years, Saddam Hussein might never have surfaced.

R. GEORGE MATTAR.
London.

Which America?

Regarding "Unserious About Energy" (Editorial, Feb. 13):

As an Afro-American I was deeply offended by the crass remark in The Washington Post editorial that "White America now suffers through a recession." What, is *white* America the only America that's worth mentioning? *Black* America has been in recession since Ron and Nancy went to the *White* House.

ALEX JORDAN.
Paris.

About Monte Cassino

In response to the editorial "More Cause for Restraint" (Jan. 19):

The editorial cautions against destruction of religious or archaeological sites in Iraq and refers to the bombing in World War II of the abbey of Monte Cassino, but adds no explanation.

I understand that the allies asked the retreating Germans to stop using the abbey as an observation post. On top of a mountain, the abbey commanded a view of the plains over which the allies had been advancing on Rome. Nothing could move without the Germans calling up accurate artillery fire and halting any further advance.

The Germans refused to give up this vital advantage and were able to repulse the almost suicidal infantry attacks that were launched up the barren slopes in hopes of taking the abbey intact. The acres of carefully tended graves below the abbey tell that bloody story to this day. Finally, bombing was ordered and the abbey was taken.

DAVID MCKAY.
Grand-Lancy, Switzerland.

A Nuremberg Solution

Would it be considered an immodest proposal to suggest that government and business leaders who encouraged, sanctioned and conducted sales of arms to Iraq (particularly after the Iran-Iraq war) be tried before a Nuremberg-type tribunal for crimes against humanity?

PETER PATZIG.
Feigères, France.

War: Domestic Issue

How can your editorial writers malign President George Bush by saying that he offered little domestic program in his state of the union speech? Of course he has a domestic policy: war. Certainly Bush's war is not for the benefit of international relations, but for the most domestic of issues: to keep his wife and dog in the White House.

GEORGE SIMSON.
Sceaux, France.

Letters intended for publication should be addressed "Letters to the Editor" and contain the writer's signature, name and full address. Letters should be brief and are subject to editing. We cannot be responsible for the return of unsolicited manuscripts.

Help to Plan Family Size, Not Control the Women

By Ellen Goodman

NEW YORK — Dr. Sheldon Segal expected Norplant to generate a controversy sooner or later. It was the "sooner" that took him by surprise.

On the day the Federal Drug Administration approved the long-lasting contraceptive implant, Dr. Segal found himself in a taxi between television studios listening to someone on a radio talk show say that every girl should have it stuck in her arm at puberty.

The cab driver uttered his full-throated agreement and the man who developed this new birth-control method shrank down into his seat.

"That was Day One," Dr. Segal says.

On Day Two, the Philadelphia Inquirer published an editorial about Norplant saying that readers should "think about" Norplant as a tool in the fight against black poverty.

The Inquirer was charged with racism by members of its staff and by outside pressure groups who equated birth control with "genocide." The Inquirer backtracked: The editorial writer said that he was "misguided and wrongheaded" and had written "hastily and foolishly."

Dr. Segal sent off an outraged letter-to-the-editor. Before it was published, the story struck again. A California judge ordered a convicted child-abuser to use Norplant as part of her sentence. Sitting in his office at the Rockefeller Foundation, he shakes his head at all this: "We created a method to enhance reproductive freedom and people keep finding ways to use it for the opposite purpose."

It took 24 years to develop, test and approve an implantable device that can prevent pregnancy for as long as five years.

It took less than two weeks for Norplant to be billed as a new method of coercion.

Yes, the team that worked on Norplant had been concerned that a government would misuse the device to enforce birth control. But frankly, they were worrying about China, not California.

Now the story has moved to Kansas. The legislature held hearings on a billthat would pay welfare mothers $500 to get the implant. It would also pay for the Norplant, plus an annual checkup and a $50 check a year.

Under the bill, the state would offer an incentive to one class of women — poor, single mothers on welfare — for one kind of birth control — Norplant.

The man who came up with this idea, Kerry Patrick, a Kansas state representative, describes himself as "a pro-life Republican Presbyterian." He defends this bill as a way "to encourage people to engage in a certain type of behavior."

At the same time, he figures to save the state the $205,000 it costs for each child on welfare from birth to adulthood.

An incentive plan is not as coercive as a sentencing plan. We use incentives all the time.

As Dr. Segal says, "It's the way we get people to join the army, buy a Chevrolet, give to charity."

Other governments attempt to influence the decisions families make about fertility all the time.

In France, the government gives monthly income to parents for each baby. In India, they offer "expense money" to citizens who get sterilized.

The Kansas offer of $500 plus free birth control may sound like a good deal for a poor woman who wants Norplant. But "the line between incentive and coercion gets very fuzzy," says Dr. Segal. The $500 bonus can be a heavy government hand on the scales of choice for the poor.

He worries that "when you single out a welfare mother, wave a $500 bill in front of her face and say that the government is going to induce you not to have children, you've gotten into a risky area, ethically and morally."

There is another uncomfortable message emanating from that "risky area." More than one million women in the world from Thailand to Sweden already use Norplant. The simple, effective device offers women, especially those in Third World countries, the liberating possibility of planning their families, often for the first time. But in America the first reactions are not about expanding possibilities.

Norplant has been most publicly and ardently taken up by those who want to cap social problems by getting a lock on the womb. It is tempting policy makers, from California to Kansas, who distrust women — especially poor mothers. They prefer an old fix in a new form: controlling women.

There is a profound gap between the promise of birth control and the threat of woman control. It's more than a $500 difference.

The Boston Globe.

MEANWHILE

Living in the Future

THE future used to be so fabulous. People used to believe in Progress, which is a joke today. But now and then there is a sign that the future did happen: Information data bases beat the heck out of paging through endless books. A while back I decided I wanted to find out why people don't talk much on elevators. A colleagne typed a few words into a psychology data base and instantly turned up an old study on that exact topic. Now I know that the quiet-elevator phenomenon has something to do with zones of intimacy and nervous-system arousal. Such knowledge may be trivial, but I sure got it fast. Just like the future was supposed to be.

— Joel Achenbach, commenting in The Washington Post.

HOW TO ENTER

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Shouldn't you be reading commentary like this — regularly?

A Weakened Saddam Will Still Need to Be Neutralized

By Jim Hoagland

WASHINGTON — Despite efforts to persuade these otherwise, Iraqis know that losing is not winning. Losing at war is pain, death and devastation. Baghdad radio admitted as much on Friday by labeling an imminent cascade of surrendering Iraqi troops a new Iraqi victory.

The battlefield and diplomatic implications of Friday's heavily conditioned appeal for a cease-fire are paralyzingly ironic. Allied air and artillery have pounded much of Iraq's military infrastructure into rubble. Iraqi forces in Kuwait and southern Iraq are being battered, bombed and starved. Their supply lines are severed, their communications network and the mobility of the Democratic Republican Guard divisions that are Saddam Hussein's last hope for survival are crippled.

Yet it is those Iraqi troops in the field, those Iraqi and other Arabs who are not mere strategic abstractions, who are the most immediate enemies of Saddam's leadership. They know that they are losing and they want it to stop. They feel, and reason, too.

That is, those brief street scenes on Friday broadcast by Western television crews on the American public by Arabiens, the regional experts who warned that unending disaster would come from American military strikes against an Arab nation. Saddam would win by losing. He would produce Gamal Abdel Nasser and become a hero to the people of Baghdad and the entire Arab world. Better to not give him the chance by using force against him.

Baghdad radio provides a poignant if instructive rebuttal to this patronizing description of Arab attitudes. Under an intense daily drumbeat of U.S. and allied air attacks, Iraqi radio broadcasts have become more and more strange: illogical paeans of immunity who adore and venerate "leaders" who drag them into disaster. They feel, and reason, too.

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But the political cases for American restraint is far more manageable than the Saddam-engineered Kuwaiti stampede. Arguments added by the Battle of Kuwait) and military action to bring him down (the Battle of Iraq). Dropping the ultimatum to Res 1991 — and instead issuing UN Resolution 660 on begin to establish that distinction, which allied strategy has deliberately blurred.

The pride for cease-fire terms by the Revolutionary Command Council — which has publicly mentioned Saddam's name — complicates President Bush's task in this dramatic phase of Operation Desert Storm. Does Mr. Bush launch a ground invasion, thus putting the fate of Saddam as still standing when

If Iraqi Withdrawal Is Near, Bush Should Settle for His Victory

By Winston Lord

NEW YORK — The announcement last week of Iraq's willingness to withdraw from Kuwait, coupled with conditions yet to be served out, was a classic case of good news, bad news. The good news is that Saddam Hussein is suffering.

For the first time he has specifically cited a United Nations resolution and concretely agreed to vacate Kuwait. His earlier boilerplate was vague about that Kuwait was his 19th province and he would never give it up.

After months of shooting all efforts to implement even the principle of withdrawal, he is pregnant for the first time. He has also granted Americans the favor of requesting that Geneva issue of civilian bargaining counsellor to the inside pages.

This reversal can be explained only by a calculation that his military machine and his national infrastructure are crumbling — and, along with them, the morale of his people. Thus, he has vividly confirmed the accuracy of last week's Pentagon on the remaining parts of the UN resolutions and consign other issues to a delisted aftermath.

While this process unfolds, the coalition can and should — hold off any ground offensive while unilaterally prosecuting its air attacks. And only if the fighting resumes should the coalition consider a cease-fire for the sole purpose of returning Iraqi forces for one.

The tough issue for the Bush administration is what to do if, in fact, these remote contingencies prove real. Does it settle for implementation of the United Nations resolutions while leaving Saddam in power with much of his arsenal intact? The correct answer is a reluctant yes.

"Containment" between the Middle East, and the world at large, would be much more secure without a heavily armed Saddam. "Yet" becomes there really is no other choice. Besides, the contingent would constitute a significant victory.

is weaken Saddam and his struggle under the legitimate cover of evicting his forces from Kuwait. U.S. officials warn that the coalition has severely crippled his weapons of mass destruction and threatened much of his conventional armament.

Only if the Iraqis refuse the United States should work with others to embargo arms shipments to Iran and all Middle Eastern trade, including components, in principles and nuclear, chemical and biological weapons. And it should seek Israeli agreement to negotiate toward a nuclear-free zone in the region.

As for Saddam, it is not self-evident that he would survive a unilateral withdrawal. How popular or secure can a leader be who brings down upon his country international contempt, embargoes, devastation of his military and military defeat on top of ruining three relatively well-off, relatively eight-year war? Will the military keep distinct surveying the destruction of their country, fled palaces in some vague hope for Palestinian justice?

Whatever the official rhetoric of interested nations, their leaders will know who won and who lost and will draw the appropriate conclusions.

If, nevertheless, Saddam does weather yet another storm, using unjustifiable and defiant, he will surely be a much smaller threat than he was on Aug. 1. The United States can work with others to contain him and construct a more stable region.

To be sure, as alternate shift and opportunism breaks out, the challenges will be daunting.

How do we promote lasting security in the Gulf?

What are the trade-offs between the reassurance and the assessments funded by a continuing U.S. presence?

How do we contend with the specters of terrorism and weapons of mass destruction?

What constitutes genuine, defensible sufficiency in the Persian Gulf region?

How do we tackle the virulent Arab-Israeli enmity that exacerbates the area's manifold tensions?

Answers will not flow automatically from a position of great prestige and power. It will have created and led an unprecedented coalition and, if it succeeds, will emerge from it with modest casualties, forced an aggressor to yield his spoils, blowing that won the war, it could feel confident about winning the peace.

A lot of that is yet to unfold from last week's long announcement. The odds remain that we are watching much ado about nothing, that American will not face the policy choices outlined here. But if it does, let it consider it good news, not some "nightmare scenario." Let it not allow the best to be the enemy of the good.

The writer, a former U.S. ambassador to China and former director of the State Department's policy planning staff, lectures and writes on international affairs. He contributed this comment to The New York Times.

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Ireland	I.M.	155	173	85	47
Italy	Lire	450,000	350,800	250,000	138,000
Luxembourg	L.Fr.	11,000	9,020	6,000	3,300
Netherlands	Fl.	600	583	340	185
Norway (excl)	N.Kr.	2,500	1,868	1,400	770
—*hand delivery*	N.Kr.	3,000	1,368	1,650	910
Portugal	Esc.	31,000	34,920	17,000	9,200
Spain (excl)	Ptas.	35,000	28,700	19,200	10,600
—*hand deliv. Barcelona Bilbao, Seville, Valencia*	Ptas.	38,000	28,700	20,900	11,500
—*hand deliv. Madrid*	Ptas.	54,000	—	27,300	13,650
Sweden (excl)	S.Kr.	2,200	1,804	1,210	665
—*hand delivery*	S.Kr.	2,800	1,204	1,540	850
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NYSE

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(Continued on page 13)

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NEW HIGHS 102

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ALLTEL pf	AmBrand s	AmFamily	AmHome s
AssetInvst	BarnesGp	Baxter	BlkHillCp
BlockbEnt	BristMySq	CML Gp	CNA Fnl
Cabletron	CampSoup	CenLaElec	Chiquita
ClevEl pfB	CwE 840pf	ConEd 5pfA	CorngInc
CntrCred	CntrCrd pf	DeanFoods	duPnt 350pf
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EnglhrdCp	FabricCtr s	Fayslnc	FostrWhlr
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PerkElmer	PhEl 785pf	PhEl 950pf	PhEl 700pf
PhilMor	PolicyMgt n	ProgCorp	PSEG 500pf
PSEG 816pf	QuakerOat	RAC Mtg	RLI Corp
RPC Eng	RP Ror n	SolomonInc	Seagrams
SmithsFD	Stanhome	TrnsatHld n	Unifi
UnCamp	UnEl 450pf	UnEl 640pf	UtdKingdom
UnivFd	VarianAsc	WarnLm s	

NEW LOWS 6

ANR 212pf	CinG 102pf	ColuPal pf	Pinelands n
SunshMn pf	WheelPitt wi		

AMEX Highs-Lows

NEW HIGHS 37

AirExpress	Alza wt	Am Reliance	AmSwMtg
AmTr-aho sc	AmTr-ko sc s	AmTr-ibm prm	AmTr-jnl sc
AmTr-mrk sc	AmTr-mo sc	AmTr-xrx un	BergenBrun
Bombay n	Cll Fncl n	CastleCvFd	ElanCp
Elan un	EntPub	Ell Lowud	ForestLb
FoundinHlt n	HamptonUtl	HalcoMtg	Hubell
IvaxCp	MidlandCos	PacEnt 475p	PGE 137pfB
PGE 254pfT	PGE 250pfP	PGE 196pfM	PrefdHlt
RymacMtg	SPI Pharm	SteahnChm	US Biosci
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NEW LOWS 3

DickenMnB g	RhoneP rt	SGCoc pwt

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Herald Tribune (International)
BUSINESS/FINANCE
WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 1991

MEDIA MARKETS

Y&R Agency Endeavors To Regain Creative Edge

By Randall Rothenberg
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Helayne Spivak has had just three months as creative director of Young & Rubicam's New York office. But she is already trying to fulfill one of advertising's most daunting goals: Take the agency's stodgy New York creative department and restore the luster it had in the 1960s.

Back then, ad campaigns like the antic "Excedrin Headache" series made Young & Rubicam the only large agency driving the fabled "creative revolution" in advertising.

If the choice of a woman whose experience was limited to small agencies was surprising, many in advertising also considered it inspired. Her quips, banter and empathetic asides make Ms. Spivak, 38, one of the ad industry's favorite "creatives."

> **The aim is to restore the luster of the 1960s to a stodgy creative department.**

At issue, though, is whether Ms. Spivak will be favored by giant clients like Kraft General Foods.

"Y&R wants to do creative advertising, and today that means advertising that is notorious, that people will talk about," said Clay S. Timon, the former worldwide advertising director at Colgate-Palmolive, one of the agency's largest clients.

"But now, Helayne Spivak's in a creative department where maybe only the top two or three people are espousing notorious advertising. So trying to change the momentum of this very large ship is difficult, particularly when Young & Rubicam is sitting on a bunch of clients who would be afraid of nurturing this type of advertising."

In 1987, Young & Rubicam divided the New York office into three distinct agencies. The powerful New York creative director was replaced by three co-equal creative directors. The move was supposed to bring employees closer to clients. Instead, it distanced creative people from the top management.

The agency's work — which included the ubiquitous "Be All You Can Be" ads for the U.S. Army and the Peanuts cartoon characters in the Metropolitan Life Insurance campaign — was frequently disparaged in the advertising press.

LAST YEAR one creative person told Joseph E DeDeo, the agency's president and chief executive, that Young & Rubicam's softball team ought to be renamed "The Lacklusters."

Young & Rubicam was not suffering financially; it had grown to $7 billion in billings last year from $520 million in 1970.

Last March, Mr. DeDeo, 53, an account man with a passion for creativity, was put in charge of the entire agency.

The post of president of the New York office went to Tim Pollak, 45, a former political consultant who had helped put a creative stamp on HDM Worldwide, a Young & Rubicam affiliate.

With John P. McGarry, 51, the New York chairman, they set about to change the face of Young & Rubicam's domestic advertising. They looked almost entirely at outsiders to run a 165-member creative department.

Ms. Spivak, who was raised in New York City, was discovered in a copywriting class at the School of Visual Arts in Manhattan and hired by the Carl Ally agency in 1976.

There, she distinguished herself right from the start by submitting half a dozen possible solutions to problems that required only one.

Colleagues describe Ms. Spivak's work as "New Yorky" — witty, often sarcastic, occasionally with an edge to her humor, as in her memorable Ammirati commercial for Schweppes soft drinks that starred the British comedian John Cleese and satirized subliminal advertising.

But when she joined Young & Rubicam her only management experience was a year leading the 20-person creative department at Hal Riney & Partners in New York.

"You don't get good work from people sitting on their pads scowling," she says. Toward her goal, she wants to give people who are now consigned to rows of faceless offices places where they can congregate, like a coffee machine.

Negotiators Aim to Restart GATT Talks

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

GENEVA — Farm negotiators will meet here on Wednesday in an effort to relaunch stalled world trade talks and persuade the U.S. Congress to extend a March 1 deadline for reaching a final agreement, sources said Tuesday.

Arthur Dunkel, director-general of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, has invited ambassadors from some 30 countries to talks on agriculture on Wednesday, sources said. Mr. Dunkel will suggest ways to negotiate cuts in farm subsidies, the thorny issue that caused the Uruguay Round of talks to break down in Brussels in December after four years of work.

If officials agree on the basis for further agricultural talks, negotiations on freeing trade in the Uruguay Round's 14 other sectors, ranging from textiles to services, would be restarted later in the week, said the sources, who spoke on condition of anonymity.

One source said there was "quite a strong chance" there would be a full meeting next week of the 108-nation Trade Negotiations Committee, GATT's top-level committee, which oversees the trade talks.

Another source said the resumption of consultations was meant to demonstrate signs of progress to the U.S. Congress.

The Bush administration's crucial fast-track negotiating authority, whereby Congress would vote on a complete trade package without amending it, expires on March 1. The administration can ask Congress for an extension but will need to show that the talks are still alive.

The European Community's commissioner for trade, Frans Andriessen, said Tuesday that the Community should take the lead in efforts to relaunch the GATT talks. But Mr. Andriessen told the European Parliament in Strasbourg, France, that it was wrong to single out agriculture for special attention.

Major farm-exporting nations, which are demanding deep subsidy cuts, have indicated that they will not allow the talks to continue in other trade areas unless Mr. Dunkel gets an agreement on an agricultural negotiating framework.

The sources said Mr. Dunkel was suggesting the farm talks go ahead on the basis of making specific commitments in three areas: domestic support, export subsidies and import barriers.

He has proposed the formula in bilateral meetings on Monday and Tuesday and will consult with the Community, which has resisted sweeping subsidy cuts, on Wednesday morning before going into the agriculture meeting.

"We regarded the views he expressed as the bare minimum of what would be necessary," said one diplomat from an agriculture-exporting nation.

The United States and the 14-nation Cairns Group of farm exporters have pushed the demand for steep cuts in farm subsidies.

(Reuters, AP, AFP)

Skinner Warns U.S. Airlines On Fare Cutting

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

WASHINGTON — The U.S. transportation secretary, Samuel K. Skinner, warned airlines on Tuesday that unrealistically low fares would endanger the industry in the long run.

In testimony before the Senate Commerce Committee, Mr. Skinner said that the current consolidation of the U.S. airline industry was "no grounds for panic" and that it was likely that competition would continue.

"There may be fewer airlines in the 1990s than there were at the end of the 1980s," Mr. Skinner said. "But even if this happens, we have every reason to believe that robust competition will continue."

He added that vigorous antitrust enforcement could be expected to prevent anticompetitive airline mergers.

To help hard-hit European airlines, however, the European Community has recently relaxed a number of antitrust measures.

Mr. Skinner also said that Congress should consider relaxing foreign ownership rules to allow foreigners to own up to 49 percent of the voting stock in U.S. airline companies, an increase from the current 25 percent limit.

He appeared to back away, however, from taking a position on such a change, saying the Transportation Department would look at such legislation if it were introduced.

He said he had concluded that it was possible to allow carriers substantially greater latitude in obtaining foreign funding for their operations and their long-term future growth.

"Our carriers must be positioned to compete fairly and vigorously in a changing international industry," he said.

Last month, Mr. Skinner approved a relaxation of the foreign-ownership rules, allowing foreign airlines to own nonvoting stock of up to 49 percent, but still limiting their voting stock to 25 percent.

Mr. Skinner said the U.S. industry's recent financial difficulties had produced almost desperate marketing strategies by some carriers.

He said, however, that "unrealistically low prices" were a "bad bargain" in the long run and that airlines must cover their costs or eventually go out of business.

"We should expect as the industry consolidates further, which is likely, some of the lowest fares will disappear," the secretary said. "When some of these bargains disappear, consumers should understand that the increase should not be blamed on deregulation."

(Reuters, UPI)

■ Plea from Continental

The president of Continental Airlines urged Congress to provide relief for struggling airlines by allowing them to keep a 10 percent ticket tax until the industry's situation improves, UPI reported.

The executive, Hollis Harris, said the U.S. airline industry had lost more than $2 billion in 1990 and needs the tax to avoid further losses.

S & P Cuts Ratings of Japan Banks

The Associated Press

NEW YORK — Standard & Poor's downgraded the debt ratings of Japan's four biggest trust banks Tuesday amid concerns of rising interest rates in that country and new competition created by financial deregulation.

The agency lowered ratings for senior long-term debt and certificates of deposit issued by Mitsubishi Trust & Banking Corp., Mitsui Trust Finance and Yasuda Trust & Banking Corp. In addition, senior debt of Sumitomo Trust & Banking Co. was downgraded.

It was the first time Standard & Poor's had lowered the banks' debt ratings, said Roger Taillon, S&P's managing director for international ratings. Despite the downgrade, the banks' debt and certificates of deposit retain a rating of investment grade.

S&P said the downgrades "reflect structural changes in the domestic business environment, which have resulted in reduced levels of profitability for all of the rated Japanese trust banks."

Mr. Taillon said deregulation in the Japanese economy had left the trust banks vulnerable to increased competition from other sectors of the financial-services industry.

The ratings downgrade affected debt issued by subsidiaries of the trust companies, which are Mitsubishi Trust Finance (Asia) Ltd.; Mitsubishi Trust Australia Ltd.; Mitsui Trust Finance (Hong Kong) Ltd.; Sumitomo Trust & Banking Co.; Sumitomo Trust's New York branch; Sumitomo Trust's Finance (Hong Kong) Ltd.; Yasuda Trust Finance (Hong Kong) Ltd.; Yasuda Trust Australia Ltd.; Yasuda Trust & Banking (Luxembourg) S.A.; Yasuda Trust Asia and Yasuda Trust Australia Ltd.

Bundesbank Upbeat on East

By Richard E. Smith
International Herald Tribune

FRANKFURT — The Deutsche Bundesbank said Tuesday that "the first glimmers of hope" for the desolate economy of eastern Germany were beginning to appear in certain sectors but that a broad recovery "is not yet in sight."

The central bank said in its monthly report that there were "signs of improvement" in the area's food production and construction industry as well as in some service sectors.

But it said that the economy of eastern Germany as a whole appeared doomed to sink further and remained on a completely different track than the booming economy of western Germany.

Last week, Chancellor Helmut Kohl and Economics Minister Jürgen Möllemann announced a series of proposals to intensify the campaign to revive eastern Germany's economy.

The Bundesbank declined Tuesday to predict when the area's economy might begin its recovery.

While most experts until recently had hoped for a turnaround this summer, some economists and institutes have become more pessimistic and are beginning to say that a recovery may not begin until next year.

Citing the dangers of overheating in western Germany as well as the need for enormous funding for eastern Germany, the bank said it would have to remain vigilant against inflation and repeated calls for cuts in government spending.

The bank predicted that government deficits in 1991, estimated three months ago to reach 140 billion Deutsche marks ($94.5 billion), could rise to 155 billion DM if government bodies in western Germany do not make cuts in current spending plans.

Because the cost of Germany's contributions to the anti-Iraq alliance in the Gulf adds a "margin of uncertainty," the Bundesbank said the government might have to raise taxes. The central bank added that it would have to monitor the effects of any tax increases to ensure that they did not stoke inflation.

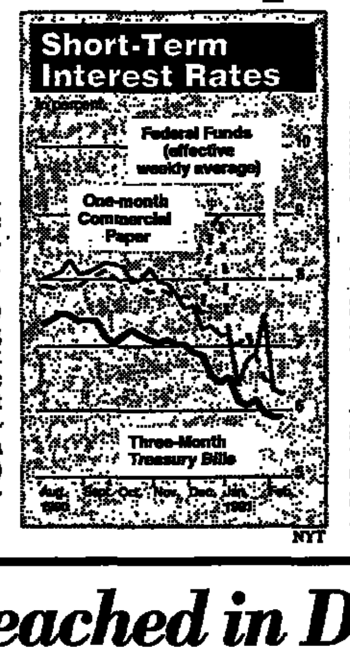
The coalition government is hammering out a budget in Bonn this week, with Finance Minister Theo Waigel scheduled to speak to parliament on Thursday about the economic situation in eastern Germany.

The Bundesbank took the occasion to defend its controversial decision last month to raise both its key discount and Lombard rates by half a point.

Noting that the move "did not meet with understanding everywhere abroad," the bank said that "it is often overlooked that a long-lasting drop in interest rates worldwide will only be produced with a stability-oriented monetary policy."

It added that the European Monetary System can "only function satisfactorily if stable currencies like the Deutsche mark serve as anchors."

Amid Hopes the War's End Is Near, Fed May Delay Rate Cuts



NYT

By Kenneth N. Gilpin
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — A number of credit market analysts think the Federal Reserve Board will probably delay further cuts in short-term interest rates because of hopes that a possible end to the Gulf war may be in sight.

They cite proposals for negotiated settlements, although President George Bush on Tuesday rejected a Soviet plan, and evidence of an imminent allied ground attack as signs that the war's end may be near.

The Federal Reserve chairman, Alan Greenspan, is scheduled to give a semiannual report to Congress on Wednesday and Thursday on the central bank's economic targets and goals. In recent comments, Mr. Greenspan has said that had Iraq not invaded Kuwait on Aug. 2, the economy would likely have avoided falling into recession.

If this were the case, an end to the hostilities soon would almost certainly give consumer confidence a much-needed lift and provide more tangible aid for pocketbooks if oil prices fall at war's end.

This scenario, which many analysts say is highly plausible, would alleviate the need for more interest-rate cuts to stimulate the economy.

"The Fed is of the opinion that the recent decline in the economy is due to the outbreak of the war," said Joseph Carson, a senior economist at Chemical Bank. "Therefore, if the end of the war is much closer than we thought even a few days ago, it could put them on hold for a while, to see how quickly confidence comes back."

The Fed had good reason to pause in its manipulation of interest rates even before the prospects of an end to the war emerged. After lowering the overnight federal funds rate by 1.75 percentage points since early November, the Fed was bound to stop to assess the impact of the rate declines on the slumping economy.

Analysts say it generally takes about six months for a change in monetary policy to be reflected in the pace of economic activity.

One source of concern — slow money growth — is beginning to show the effects of the Fed's minis-

See RATES, Page 13

Pact Is Reached in Drexel Bankruptcy

By Jonathan Fuerbringer
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Drexel Burnham Lambert's bankruptcy case has moved a giant step closer to settlement, with the main parties agreeing in principle on how to divide up what is left of the firm. The agreement, if it holds, could even enable Drexel to reorganize and emerge from bankruptcy.

One of the two judges involved, U.S. District Judge Milton Pollack, said Monday night that the case could be concluded in a couple of months. Like most complex bankruptcies, the case had been expected to drag on for years.

The accord was reached Monday after intensive negotiations among Drexel's creditors, including its banks, and the central litigants, including the Federal Deposit Insurance Corp. and Resolution Trust Corp. These parties agreed to cut back to around $2 billion their claims against the firm. Mr. Pollack estimated that total claims might have amounted to $20 billion.

No details of how the $2 billion would be divided were released.

The agreement in principle, which Mr. Pollack sent back to the lawyers to work on, does not cover a claim by the Internal Revenue Service that was filed last week and seeks more than $5 billion.

Mr. Pollack said in an interview that the lawyers would have to work out an agreement with the IRS to bring that figure down considerably. But he said, as did lawyers involved in the case, that the IRS claim was overblown.

"When the IRS has a claim for $5, it asks for $50,000," Mr. Pollack said.

The court action came on an unusual holiday session — Monday was Presidents' Day — for which the District Court in lower Manhattan had to be opened.

Drexel is estimated to have about $2.8 billion in assets, but some of that has to be set aside for the continuing operation and expenses of the firm.

Mr. Pollack also said some money should be left so the firm has a chance to reorganize and come out of bankruptcy under Chapter 11, which it chose last year to protect itself from its creditors.

The judge said about $2 billion would remain for creditors and other parties after expenses and reorganization costs are deducted.

Drexel was at the heart of the rise of the "junk bond" market that fueled the corporate takeovers of the 1980s. But it was also, subsequently, at the center of the scandals that rocked Wall Street at the end of the decade. Before filing for protection from its creditors, Drexel admitted to six felonies and agreed with the Securities and Exchange Commission and the U.S. attorney in Manhattan to pay $650 million in fines and penalties.

The firm's junk-bond chief, Michael R. Milken, pleaded guilty to six felonies and was sentenced last year to 10 years in prison.

Some 13,000 claims have been filed against Drexel. The government claims total about $16 billion, including an $11 billion claim from the FDIC.

The FDIC also has filed claims against Mr. Milken, numerous other Drexel officials and officials at many major savings and loan associations.

The largest creditor is Equitable Life Assurance Society, which is owed $20.8 million.

Lawyers announced the agreement in court moments after agreeing to the outline.

The negotiations on the agreement became intense recently because Mr. Pollack had set Monday for his session and had been warning the lawyers that if an agreement could not be reached, the company could be liquidated.

Lawyers involved in the case said that the agreement was a major breakthrough and that Mr. Pollack's approach may have taken years off of the settlement process.

CURRENCY RATES

Cross Rates

Feb. 19

	$	£	D.M.	F.F.	Lira	D.Fl	B.F.	S.F.	Yen	C$	Peseta
Amsterdam	1.675	3.2775	1.1268	0.3311	0.1502 *	—	5.4745 *	1.3126	1.2775 *	1.451	1.808 *
Brussels	30.725	59.9025	20.585	6.049	2.7437 *	18.271	—	23.9975	23.241	26.6125	33.005 *
Frankfurt	1.4912	2.91	—	0.2939	0.1333 *	0.8877	4.859 *	1.1459	1.1375 *	1.2934	1.605 *
London (a)	1.955	—	2.9116	9.8952	2,180.50	3.2743	59.82	2.4905	256.43	2.2561	181.33
Madrid	92.972	181.40	62.357	18.327	8.31 *	55.351	3.03	72.47	70.71 *	80.45	—
Milan	1,119.40	2,183.00	750.22	220.45	—	665.94	36.449	874.42	8.531	969.80	12.036
New York (b)	—	1.9536 a	1.4925	5.0625	1,120.00	1.6828	30.715	1.2783	131.45	1.1533	92.995
Paris	5.0735	9.9025	3.4025	—	0.4526 *	3.0200	0.1653	3.9684	3.8694 *	4.3955	5.4595 *
Tokyo	131.30	256.04	88.04	25.88	0.1173	78.16	4.2777	102.76	—	113.86	1.4136
Toronto	1.1527	2.2478	0.7716	0.2267	1.029 *	0.6847	3.743 *	0.9015	0.876 *	—	1.24 *
Zurich	1.2745	2.4961	0.858	0.252	0.1144 *	0.7611	4.1652 *	—	0.9737 *	1.1083	1.375 *
1 ECU	1.375	0.7039	2.0494	6.9738	1,537.91	2.3091	42.1889	1.7579	180.259	1.5876	127.743
1 SDR	1.4343	0.7234	2.1389	7.2799	1,605.55	2.4086	44.0817	1.8345	188.865	1.6673	133.383

Closings in Amsterdam, London and Zurich, fixings in other centers. New York closing rates, and Toronto rates at 3 p.m.
a: To buy one pound; b: To buy one dollar; *: Units of 100; N.Q.: not quoted; N.A.: not available.

Other Dollar Values

Currency	Per $	Currency	Per $	Currency	Per $	Currency	Per $
Argen. austral	9250.0	Greek drac.	159.45	Mex. peso	2964.50	S. Afr. rand	2.5435
Austral. $	1.2582	Hong Kong $	7.7925	N. Zealand $	1.651	Soviet ruble*	0.5498
Austr. schil.	10.47	Indian rupee	19.157	Norw. krone	5.83	Swed. krona	5.57
Brazil cruz.	223.75	Indo. rupiah	1885.01	Phil. peso	27.72	Taiwan $	26.44
Chinese yuan*	5.2221	Irish £	0.56	Port. escudo	130.85	Thai baht	25.00
Danish krone	5.753	Israeli shek.	1.9524	Saudi riyal	3.7504	Turkish lira	3085.00
Egypt. pound	2.9537	Kuwaiti dinar	n.a.	Sing. $	1.719	UAE dirham	3.6727
Fin. markka	3.613	Malay. ring.	2.695	S. Kor. won	722.00	Venez. boliv.	54.25

New York rates unless marked * (local rate.)

Forward Rates

Currency	30-day	60-day	90-day	Currency	30-day	60-day	90-day
Pound Sterling	1.9415	1.9317	1.9228	Canadian dollar	1.1578	1.1612	1.1641
Deutsche mark	1.4937	1.4965	1.4995	Japanese yen	131.49	131.66	131.76
Swiss franc	1.2553	1.2516	1.2829				

Sources: NMB Bank (Amsterdam); Indosuez Bank (Brussels); Banca Commerciale Italiana (Milan); Banque Nationale de Paris (Paris); Bank of Tokyo (Tokyo); Royal Bank of Canada (Toronto); IMF (SDR); Gosbank (ruble). Other data from Reuters and AP.

INTEREST RATES

Eurocurrency Deposits

Feb. 19

	Dollar	D-Mark	Swiss Franc	Sterling	French Franc	Yen	ECU	SDR
1 month	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	9 1/2-9 5/8	[illegible]
2 months	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	9 1/2-9 5/8	[illegible]
3 months	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	9 1/2-9 5/8	[illegible]
6 months	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	9 1/2-9 5/8	[illegible]
1 year	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Sources: All Reuters except ECU: Lloyds Bank.
Rates applicable to interbank deposits of $1 million minimum (or equivalent).

Key Money Rates

Feb. 19

United States	Close	Prev.
Discount rate	6.00	6.00
Prime rate	9.00	9.00
Federal funds	5 7/8	5 3/4
Comm paper 90-179 days	6.10	6.05
3-month Treasury bills	5.96	5.93
6-month Treasury bills	5.94	5.91
1-year Treasury bills	5.94	5.89
30-year Treasury bond	8.00	7.98
2-month CD's	6.20	6.20
3-month CD's	6.20	6.20
Japan		
Discount rate	6.00	6.00
Call money	8 7/32	8 5/32
2-month interbank	7 29/32	7 15/16
3-month interbank	7 27/32	7 15/16
Germany		
Discount rate	6 1/2	6 1/2
Lombard rate	9.00	9.00
Call money	8.80	8 3/4
1-month interbank	8.85	8.85
3-month interbank	8.95	8.95
6-month interbank	9.00	9.00
Britain		
Bank base rate	13 1/2	13 1/2
Call money	13 3/4	13 7/8
3-month interbank	13.00	13 1/4
6-month interbank	12 7/16	12 3/4
France		
Intervention rate	9 1/4	9 1/4
Call money	9 3/8	9 1/2
1-month interbank	9 5/16	9 7/16
3-month interbank	9 3/8	9 1/2
6-month interbank	9 7/16	9 9/16

Sources: Reuters, Salomon Brothers, Bank of Tokyo, Commerzbank, Crédit Lyonnais.

Asian Dollar Deposits

Feb. 19

1 month	6 5/16 - 6 7/16
2 months	6 3/8 - 6 1/2
3 months	6 5/16 - 6 7/16
6 months	6 1/2 - 6 5/8
1 year	6 3/4 - 6 7/8

Source: Reuters.

U.S. Money Market Funds

Feb. 19

Merrill Lynch Ready Assets
30-day average yield: 6.73
Telerate Interest Rate Index: 6.203
Source: Merrill Lynch, Telerate.

GOLD

Feb. 19

	A.M.	P.M.	Chge
Hong Kong	363.55	363.55	— 0.70
Luxembourg	363.35	—	— 0.95
Paris (12.5 kilo)	362.70	362.17	— 1.08
Zurich	363.70	363.25	— 0.75
London	361.40	363.00	— 0.75
New York	—	363.95	+ 0.20

Luxembourg, Paris and London official fixings; Hong Kong and Zurich opening and closing prices; New York spot market close. All prices in U.S. $ per ounce.
Source: Reuters.

Who's Hot? Who's Not!
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OIL & GAS DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION
PAKISTAN

INVITATION FOR PRE-QUALIFICATION OF TURNKEY CONTRACTORS FOR DHODAK GAS/CONDENSATE PROCESSING FACILITIES

Oil and Gas Development Corporation (OGDC), a statutory corporation of Pakistan, is undertaking a development project at its Dhodak Gas/Condensate Field under Islamic Development Bank (IDB) financing. The field is located about 650 km south-west of Islamabad (about 200 km north-west of Multan) in Dera Ghazi Khan district of Punjab province of Pakistan.

The project inter-alia includes installation of gas-condensate processing plant, surface production gathering system and a transfer pipeline. The facilities are required to produce about 50 MMscfd of sales gas, about 170 tonnes per day LPG and process approximately 2500 bpd of condensate to produce saleable products.

EB Global Engineering Ltd, U.K. have been engaged to provide engineering consultancy services including process selection and basic engineering package for the Dhodak gas/condensate processing plant.

Reputable general contractors who are capable of performing detailed engineering, manufacturing, supply, installation, testing, and commissioning of the plant, utilities and all offsite facilities and who have successfully performed the same kind of work in the recent past, are invited for prequalification as turnkey contractor for this project.

The prequalification of turnkey contractors shall be subject to boycott regulation of the Islamic Conference or of the League of Arab States.

Prospective contractors may obtain the prequalification (PQ) document on or before 28 February 1991, from either of the following on payment of non-refundable fee of U.S. Dollars 1000.00 (for purchase in U.K.) or Rs. 22000.00 (for purchase in Pakistan).

Mr. Saeed A. Khokhar
Project Coordinator
Dhodak Development Project
Oil and Gas Development Corporation
14-K Bldg. Markaz F-8
Islamabad Pakistan

Telephone No. 852616 or 85002233
Telex: 5692 OGDC PK

Mr. Geoff Stephens/Mr.S.K.Shah
EB Global Engineering Ltd.
Randolph House
46-48 Wellesley Road
Croydon
Surrey CR9 1YG
United Kingdom

Telephone Nº. 081-681-6810
Telex Nº. 263310 GLOBAUK G

Last date for submission of PQ proposals by the prospective contractors is 14 March 1991.

MARKET DIARY

Dow Moves Lower After Profit-Taking

United Press International

NEW YORK — Stocks closed slightly lower on the New York Stock Exchange in heavy trading Tuesday, pressured by profit-taking after Friday's rally, but the Dow recovered almost all of an

N.Y. Stocks

early loss and other major indexes again hit record highs.

The Dow Jones industrial average, which surged 57.42 points Friday, lost 2.47 to close at 2,932.18. The Dow had been down about 15 points in early trading.

Among broader market gauges, the NYSE composite index crept up 0.11 to 201.44 and the Standard & Poor's 500-stock index rose 0.33 to 369.39, both new highs.

Declines led advances by about an 8-7 margin. Volume totaled 189.9 million shares, down from 226.4 million Friday.

There was no trading Monday due to the Presidents' Day holiday.

"This morning, we were undergoing some profit-taking from the upside options expirations and the weakness in the bond market," said Edward Nicoski, chief technical analyst at Piper, Jaffray & Hopwood in Minneapolis.

Hewlett-Packard, which reported an 18.5 percent increase in quarterly earnings, surged 5½ to 45⅜.

National Semiconductor was the most active issue, unchanged at 6⅝.

Philip Morris followed, rising 3 to 65. Some analysts expect the company to produce substantial excess cash flow this year.

Elsewhere in the high-tech sector, Honeywell gained 1⅞ to 54½, also after a strong profit report, and Digital Equipment rallied 3¼ to 78¼.

Prices rose in active trading on the American Stock Exchange.

The Amex Market Value index added 0.97 to 343.70. Advances led declines by a narrow margin. The price of an average share rose 3 cents. Volume totaled 13.5 million shares, compared with 15.6 million traded Friday.

Rally Boosts Dollar To a Three-Week High

Reuters

NEW YORK — Hopes for peace in the Gulf, technical buying and bullish comments by government officials lifted the dollar to its highest levels in three weeks Monday, dealers said.

"The dollar was well bid," said

Foreign Exchange

John McCarthy, chief dealer at Algemene Bank Nederland.

"Comments from Boskin that the dollar was undervalued were supportive," he said, referring to the White House economic adviser Michael Boskin. "And a possible peace in the Gulf was mildly bullish because consumer confidence might pick up and the economy might turn around."

The dollar ended at 1.4935 Deutsche marks, up from 1.4895 DM at the opening and up from 1.4778 DM at the close on Friday. The New York market was shut for a holiday Monday.

The dollar had not finished above 1.49 DM in U.S. trading since Jan. 29.

The dollar also finished at 131.65 yen, up from an opening of 131.15 and Friday's 130.50.

The dollar opened on a strong note in response to a Soviet peace proposal to end the Gulf war, but it retreated slightly after the plan was rejected by President George Bush.

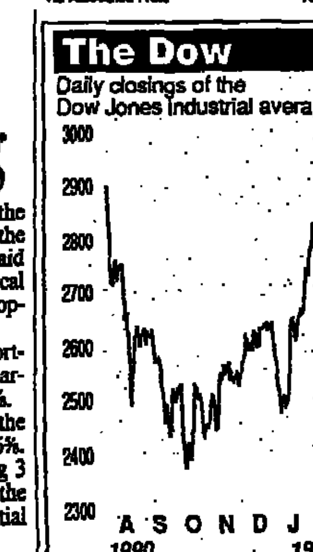
The dollar soon rebounded on comments by Mr. Boskin, and technical buying to cover recent short positions emerged as the dollar rose above 131.50 yen and 1.4920 DM.

The U.S. currency closed in London at 1.4903 DM, up from 1.4839 at Monday, and at 131.255 yen, up from 130.350.

Via Associated Press Feb. 19

The Dow

Daily closings of the Dow Jones industrial average



Dow Jones Averages

	Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Indus	2924.75	2955.20	2895.30	2932.18	— 2.47
Trans	1118.12	1132.05	1106.84	1118.83	— 0.35
Util	215.23	216.68	214.18	216.11	+ 0.63
Comp	1037.95	1048.77	1028.28	1040.26	— 0.09

Standard & Poor's Indexes

	High	Low	Close	Ch'ge
Industrials	437.24	433.39	436.58	+ 1.15
Transp.	274.76	271.84	272.33	— 0.73
Utilities	145.88	144.88	145.85	— 0.03
Finance	28.68	28.26	28.28	— 0.40
SP 500	370.11	367.05	369.39	+ 0.33
SP 100	350.72	347.60	349.83	+ 0.04

NYSE Indexes

	High	Low	Close	Ch'ge
Composite	201.40	200.37	201.40	+ 0.11
Industrial	251.44	250.32	251.44	+ 0.56
Transp.	168.34	167.32	167.33	— 0.36
Utilities	93.68	93.44	93.68	— 0.08
Finance	144.10	143.49	143.49	— 1.22

NASDAQ Indexes

	High	Low	Close	Ch'ge
Composite	450.32	447.45	450.32	+ 1.61
Industrials	499.60	495.47	499.40	+ 2.46
Finance	419.64	417.81	418.68	— 1.07
Insurance	516.99	512.31	513.45	— 1.37
Utilities	562.08	556.04	561.21	+ 2.52
Banks	298.57	296.26	297.01	+ 0.28
Transp.	495.67	490.25	495.42	+ 4.39

AMEX Stock Index

High	Low	Close	Ch'ge
344.18	342.06	343.70	+ 0.97

Dow Jones Bond Averages

	Close	Ch'ge
20 Bonds	94.79	— 0.07
10 Utilities	96.45	— 0.16
10 Industrials	93.13	+ 0.02

Market Sales

NYSE 4 p.m. volume	189,900,000
NYSE prev. cons. close	222,370,880
Amex 4 p.m. volume	13,510,000
Amex prev. cons. close	15,570,090
NASDAQ 4 p.m. volume	132,871,700
NASDAQ prev. 4 p.m. volume	159,034,400
NYSE volume up	88,364,110
NYSE volume down	77,727,430
Amex volume up	5,928,840
Amex volume down	4,750,680
NASDAQ volume up	63,072,750
NASDAQ volume down	47,403,500

NYSE Most Actives

	Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
NtSemi	46740	6¾	6⅝	6⅝	
PhilMr	44676	65	61⅞	65	+3
HewlPk	27460	46	42⅝	45½	+5⅛
RJR Nb n	24153	7⅝	7	7⅝	+ ⅛
Boeing s	24010	49½	48½	49⅛	+ ⅜
IBM	22779	139⅝	137	139⅝	+2
FordM	21248	31⅛	30⅝	30⅝	— ¾
GenEl	20471	70⅝	69⅛	69⅞	+ ⅛
GnMotr	20126	37¼	36⅞	37⅛	+ ⅛
GTE s	16665	31½	31	31½	+ ¼
AT&T	15704	34⅝	34⅛	34⅝	— ⅛
McDonl	15307	32¼	31½	32⅛	+ ⅝
PepsiC s	15263	32¼	31½	32⅛	+ ⅛
UnTech	14073	47⅜	46⅛	47⅛	— ⅛
Waste	13771	41	39⅝	39⅝	—1⅛

AMEX Most Actives

	Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
SNk 93cwt	4352	4⅞	4⅛	4⅞	+ ⅜
A-ma sc	3651	38⅝	35¼	38⅛	+2⅜
PW Nk cwt	2883	4⅛	4	4⅛	+ ⅛
PeoGld	2859	11⅝	11½	11½	— ⅛
DowC rt	2622	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
A-ibm sc	2584	4⅝	3½	4⅛	+ ⅜
ComCr	2497	19¼	18⅞	19⅛	
WangB	2299	3½	3⅜	3½	
Hilhov	2169	2½	2⅜	2⅜	— ⅛
FruitL	2128	11⅝	11¼	11½	+ ⅛
A-ole sc s	2010	11	10⅞	10⅞	+ ⅛
A-ge sc	1966	9½	9	9⅝	+ ⅛
Alza	1956	42⅝	41¾	42⅛	— ⅞
IvaxCp	1892	19½	17⅞	19⅛	+1⅛
NY Tim	1855	24¼	23½	24⅛	+ ⅜

NYSE Diary

	Close	Prev.
Advanced	785	1173
Declined	862	470
Unchanged	401	397
Total issues	2048	2040
New Highs	103	97
New Lows	6	2

Amex Diary

	Close	Prev.
Advanced	293	365
Declined	293	244
Unchanged	240	211
Total Issues	826	820
New Highs	37	34
New Lows	3	7

NASDAQ Diary

	Close	Prev.
Advanced	955	1,186
Declined	959	720
Unchanged	2,227	2,235
Total Issues	4,141	4,141

S&P 100 Index Options

Feb. 19

Strike Price	Calls-Last Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Puts-Last Mar	Apr	May	Jun
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Calls: total vol. 85,399; total open int. 336,782
Puts: total vol. 102,561; total open int. 822,181

	Dec 92	Dec 93	Dec 92	Dec 93
27½	—	—	1⅛	1⅛
30	7	—	1⅛	—
32½	5⅝	4⅝	2⅛	2⅝
35	4	—	3	3½

Calls: total vol. 378; total open int. 9,973
Puts: total vol. 1,251; total open int. 26,867
Source: CBOE.

Currency Options

Feb. 19

PHILADELPHIA EXCHANGE

Option & Underlying, Strike Price, Calls—Last (Mar Apr Jun), Puts—Last (Mar Apr Jun)

[illegible]							

Total call vol. 21,434; Call open int. 282,694
Total put vol. 34,891; Put open int. 314,532
r—Not traded. s—No option offered.
Last is premium (purchase price).

Dividends

Company	Per	Amt	Pay	Rec
INCREASED				
Baxter Intl	Q	.18½	4-1	3-12
Texas Utilities	Q	.75	4-1	3-4
USUAL				
CCNB Corp	Q	.30	3-15	3-1
Cohu Inc	Q	.08	4-24	3-1
Consol Papers	Q	.32	3-6	2-25
Green (AP) Indus	Q	.15	3-15	3-1
Green Tree Accept	Q	.15	3-31	3-15
Wisconsin PS	Q	.41½	3-20	2-28

a-annual; m-monthly; q-quarterly; s-semi-annual
Source: UPI.

N.Y.S.E. Odd-Lot Trading

	Buy	Sales	Short*
Feb. 15	808,646	828,103	40,397
Feb. 14	656,099	1.07M	4,740
Feb. 13	871,427	892,381	8,152
Feb. 12	1.01M	1.19M	7,048
Feb. 11	800,025	907,555	21,465

*Included in the sales figures.

European Futures

	Close	High	Low	Prev. Close
[illegible]				

Sources: Matif, Int'l Petroleum Exchange, Reuters.

London Metals

	Close Bid	Ask	Previous Bid	Ask
ALUMINUM (High Grade) Dollars per metric ton				
Spot	1503.00	1504.00	1500.00	1502.00
Forward	1535.00	1537.00	1531.00	1532.00
COPPER CATHODES (High Grade) Sterling per metric ton				
Spot	1285.00	1290.00	1262.00	1263.00
Forward	1265.00	1266.00	1256.00	1257.00
LEAD Sterling per metric ton				
Spot	300.00	300.50	299.00	300.00
Forward	312.00	313.00	311.00	312.00
NICKEL Dollars per metric ton				
Spot	8850.00	8900.00	8800.00	8825.00
Forward	8725.00	8748.00	8740.00	8750.00
TIN Dollars per metric ton				
Spot	5640.00	5645.00	5595.00	5605.00
Forward	5735.00	5740.00	5690.00	5695.00
ZINC (Special High Grade) Dollars per metric ton				
Spot	1192.00	1194.00	1212.00	1214.00
Forward	1197.00	1199.00	1208.00	1209.00

Spot Commodities

Commodity	Today	Prev.
Aluminum, lb	0.682	0.684
Coffee, lb	0.81	0.915
Copper electrolytic, lb	1.23	1.2225
Iron FOB, ton	213.00	213.00
Lead, lb	0.33	0.33
Silver, troy oz	3.645	3.82
Steel (billets), ton	473.00	473.00
Steel (scrap), ton	106.00	106.00
Tin, lb	3.6819	3.6094
Zinc, lb	0.5971	0.5971

U.S./AT THE CLOSE

Hewlett Soars on Higher Earnings

NEW YORK (Reuters) — Hewlett-Packard Co. shares surged Tuesday after it reported earnings that were near the top end of analysts' estimates for the first quarter ended Jan. 31, traders said.

The stock closed up $5.25, at $45.375 after having been halted for about half an hour due to an imbalance of buy orders.

The computer maker, based in Palo Alto, California, earned $205 million in the quarter, compared with $173 million in the year-earlier period. The company also reported an increase in order growth.

Pratt & Whitney to Step Up Job Cuts

NEW YORK (Reuters) — Citing difficulties related to the Gulf war, United Technologies Corp.'s Pratt & Whitney aerospace unit said Tuesday that it would step up its plans to cut jobs, eliminating 1,000 to 1,500 positions in the United States during the first half of the year.

In August, the company had said it would cut 4,000 positions by 1993. But James G. O'Connor, Pratt & Whitney's executive vice president, said that because of the Gulf war, airlines are flying less and have decreased their spending, which is affecting Pratt & Whitney's commercial business.

Honeywell Earnings Plunge 72%

MINNEAPOLIS (UPI) — Honeywell Inc. said Tuesday that its fourth-quarter earnings last year were $109.2 million, or $1.49 per share, down 72 percent from earnings of $392 million, or $4.39 per share, in the fourth quarter of 1989.

Sales for the period were $1.67 billion, up from $1.61 billion. Earnings for 1990 were $381.9 million, or $5.03 per share, down 36.8 percent from earnings of $604.1 million, or $7.09 per share, in 1989. Sales for the period were $6.3 billion, up from $6.1 billion.

Chiquita Ups Its Price for Del Monte

FORT LAUDERDALE, Florida (Reuters) — Chiquita Brands International said Tuesday that it was willing to pay up to $500 million to acquire about half of Del Monte's fresh fruit production unit from Polly Peck International PLC, which is in bankruptcy proceedings in Britain.

Chiquita has revised its price from an original estimate of $300 million to $400 million, said the firm's president, Keith Lindner. Chiquita is discussing a possible joint venture with an unnamed partner that would acquire all of the Del Monte assets in bankruptcy proceedings, he said.

Deere Records a $43 Million Loss

MOLINE, Illinois (AP) — Deere & Co. reported Tuesday that it had a $43.1 million loss in its first quarter, citing the Gulf war, the recession and low grain prices that have weakened farmers' ability to invest in new equipment. The loss for the three months ending Jan. 31 compared with net income of $78.5 million for the same period a year ago.

Harley Net Off 59% in Quarter

MILWAUKEE (AP) — Harley-Davidson Inc. said Tuesday its fourth-quarter earnings slid 59.7 percent from a year ago, mainly reflecting a judgment in a lawsuit. But the nation's only motorcycle maker said its earnings for the year rose 15 percent from 1989.

The company said it earned $3.9 million, or 22 cents per share, in the three months ended Dec. 31 compared with $9.6 million, or 55 cents per share, a year earlier. A California Superior Court jury found Harley-Davidson liable during that quarter for damages in a lawsuit filed by a former supplier, and awarded damages of $7.2 million.

Firms to Develop Natural-Gas Market

HOUSTON (UPI) — Four companies announced plans Tuesday to develop market research on the national gas-vehicle industry and to establish a joint venture that will establish public and private natural-gas fueling stations.

The consortium is composed of Natural Fuels Corp. of Denver, the first U.S. full-service natural-gas transportation company and three Houston companies: Entex Corp, Houston Pipe Line Co., and Vista Group Inc., an investment firm.

U.S. Flight to Safest Money Funds Slows

By Floyd Norris
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — U.S. investors' headlong rush toward the safest types of money-market funds seems to have slowed, perhaps reflecting lower interest rates and reduced fears about the fragility of America's financial system.

Since the beginning of 1991, investors have added money to ordinary money-market funds at about the same pace as they have added cash to the super-safe funds that invest only in federal government securities.

"Yields have dropped to the point where investors are looking for a little pickup in yield," said Martha Wittbrodt, editor of IBC/Donoghue's Money Fund Report.

That is a sharp turnabout from the attitudes that prevailed in late 1990, when investors seemed to value safety above all else. In the final four months of the year, those money funds that do not promise to buy only U.S. Treasury securities, or Treasuries and government agency paper, saw their assets fall by $3.4 billion, or almost 1 percent, according to IBC/Donoghue.

But those funds that restricted their investments to Treasury securities picked up $8.3 billion over that period, a gain in assets of 41.7 percent. And funds that take on only a bit more risk, by adding government agency securities to Treasuries, added $5.7 billion, raising their assets by 21.4 percent.

Harrods to Reduce Staff by 600 Jobs

Reuters

LONDON — Harrods, the landmark London department store, said Tuesday it planned to cut 600 jobs, or about 14 percent of its workforce, due to sales hit by recession and a sharp drop in tourism.

A spokeswoman for the store said: "It has been widely acknowledged that the bottom has fallen out of the retail trade and Harrods is not immune."

WORLD STOCK MARKETS

Agence France Presse Feb. 19

	Close	Prev.
Amsterdam		
ABN Amro Hld	36.80	37.50
ACF Holding	35.40	35.30
Aegon	119.80	121.70
Ahold	70.50	70.50
Akzo	96.20	93.80
AMEV	55.30	55
A'Dam Rubber	3.70	3.70
Bols	186.50	187.80
Buhrmann Tett	55.80	56.50
Center Parcs	25	24.25
CSM	82.30	82.90
DAF	22.20	22.30
DSM	104.20	104
Elsevier	81	79.70
Fokker	30.10	28.50
Gist-Brocades	32.10	32.10
Heineken	141.30	140
Hoogovens	52.20	50.70
Hunter Douglas	61.70	58.50
IHC Caland	49.60	49.60
Inter Mueller	78.50	78
KLM	25	24.70
KNP	45.60	45.50
Nat Neder	54.60	56.40
Nedlloyd	46.50	47.50
NMB Postbank	42.80	42.70
Oce Grinten	45	45.30
Pakhoed	179.50	178.70
Philips	26.40	25.30
Robeco	95.50	96.10
Rodamco	57.50	56.20
Rolinco	90.10	90.70
Rorento	62.60	62.60
Royal Dutch	133.40	132.60
Unilever	155	154.10
Van Ommeren	44.20	42.80
VMF Stork	47.20	47
VNU	90.50	89.90
Wessanen	71.20	69.70
Wolters-Kluwer	51.90	51.80
CBS Gen'l trend index : 88.40		
Previous : 87.50		
Brussels		
AG Fin	2990	2730
Arbed	3500	3380
Barco	1192	1100
Bekaert	8000	7900
Cockerill	153	155
Cobepa	5400	5150
Delhaize	6340	6300
Electrabel	4795	4775
GB-Inno-BM	4530	4590
GBL	3495	3590
Gevaert	7120	6960
Hoboken	12250	11500
Intercom	1837.5	1822.5
Kredietbank	3975	3900
Petrofina	11100	10950
Royal Belge	4540	4450
Soc Gen Banque	5000	4970
Soc Gen Belgique	2345	2170
Sofina	11350	11150
Solvay	12550	12475
Tractebel	2350	2300
UCB	19125	18025
Powerfin	2800	2750
Current Stock Index : 5563.53		
Previous : 5436.21		
Frankfurt		
AEG	199.50	197
Allianz Hold	2557	2545
Altana	512	506
Asko	820	817
BASF	240.40	239.50
Bayer	262.20	257.90
Bay. Hypo bank	366	366
Bay Vereinsbk	380.50	383
BBC	500	495
BHF Bank	425	421
BMW	479.70	475.50
Commerzbank	270	259.50
Continental	223	219.50
Daimler Benz	634.50	631.50
Degussa	344	336
Dt Babcock	165.80	173
Deutsche Bank	668.50	672.80
Douglas	770	747
Dresdner Bank	378.50	373.50
Feldmuehle	441	450
Harpener	476	475
Henkel	505	501
Hochtief	1250	1145
Hoechst	246.80	241.40
Hoesch	240.50	237
Holzmann	1200	1115
Horten	196.50	193
IWKA	293	292.50
Kali Salz	145.50	143
Karstadt	591.50	586
Kaufhof	468	467
KHD	177	175
Kloeckner Werke	132	130.50
Krupp Stahl	134	134
Linde	795	776
Lufthansa	125.90	123.50
MAN	373.20	367
Mannesmann	282.50	282
Metallgesell	466.80	460
Muench Rueck	2420	2390
Nixdorf	278.50	276
PKI	512	509
Porsche	780	747
Preussag	268.50	268.50
PWA	237	231.50
RWE	421.50	416.50
Rheinmetall	343	355
Schering	771.50	772
SEL	342	336
Siemens	639.50	629.50

	Close	Prev.
Thyssen	217	212
Varta	325	317
Veba	348.80	344.50
VEW	210.50	208
Viag	363.80	358
Volkswagen	379	373
Wella	768.50	750.90
DAX Index : 1587.13		
Previous : 1572.57		
FAZ Index : 471.26		
Previous : 468.84		
Helsinki		
Amer A	57	58
Enso-Gutzeit	18.50	18.50
K.O.P.	36.90	34
Kymmene	61.50	61.50
Metra	63.50	62.80
Nokia	71	71.50
Pohjola	103	102
Repola	57	57.30
Stockmann	115	115
Unitas Index : 384.80		
Previous : 381.70		
Hong Kong		
Bk East Asia	14.30	14.40
Cathay Pacific	8.30	8.15
Cavendish Int'l	3.95	3.95
Cheung Kong	14.50	14.70
China Light Pwr	17.70	17.80
Dairy Farm Int'l	12.10	12.10
Hang Lung Dev	6.85	6.90
Hang Seng Bank	27.50	27.40
Henderson Land	9.85	9.75
HK Air Eng.	17.30	17.30
HK China Gas	11.50	11.50
HK Electric	10.80	10.90
HK Land	8.05	8.10
HK Realty Trust	4.88	4.88
HK Shang Bank	5.75	5.70
HK Shang Htls	4.43	4.43
HK Telecomm	6.85	6.80
HK Ferry	4.58	4.33
Hutch Whampoa	13.10	12.50
Hysan Dev	1.30	1.32
Jardine Math.	30	29.60
Jardine Str Hld	15.30	15.40
Kowloon Motor	6.80	6.70
Mandarin Orient	4.83	4.95
Miramar Hotel	5.45	5.80
New World Dev	9	9.10
SHK Props	17.30	17.40
Stelux	N.Q.	3.25
Swire Pac A	17.60	17.50
Tai Cheung Pros	4.03	4.18
TVE	1.12	1.12
Wharf Hold	9.40	9.30
Wing On Co	8.30	8.45
Winsor Ind.	7.80	7.60
World Int'l	5	4.98
Hang Seng Index : 3467.84		
Previous : 3472.42		
Johannesburg		
AECI	14.25	14.25
Altech	100	100
Anglo Amer	95.75	94.25
Barlows	39.25	39
Blyvoor	8.75	8.75
Buffels	37	37
GFSA	53.50	53.50
Harmony	20.75	21
Highveld Steel	14.50	14.50
Kloof	22.75	23
Nedbank Grp	11	11
Rusplat	64.75	61.75
SA Brews	45.75	45.15
St Helena	23	23.25
Sasol	12.50	12.45
Welkom	14	14
Western Deep	80	82
Composite Stock Index : 2784		
Previous : 2747		
London		
Allied Lyons	5.08	5.10
Anglo Am Gld	30.42	29.25
AA Corp	15	14.50
Asda-MFI Gp	1.29	1.28
Ass Brit Foods	4.83	4.88
Barclays	3.85	3.96
Bass	9.86	9.85
B.A.T.	6.67	6.77
Blue Circle	2.50	2.51
BOC Group	5.66	5.63
Boots	2.38	2.42
Bowater	5.25	5.24
BAe	5.55	5.80
BAA	3.93	3.77
Brit Airways	1.53	1.53
British Gas	2.36	2.37
BP	3.17	3.12
British Steel	1.29	1.28
Brit Telecom	3	2.99
BTR	3.43	3.35
Burmah Oil	5.55	5.67
Cable Wire	5.12	5.10
Cadbury Sch	3.58	3.65
Charter Cons	4.65	4.63
Comm Union	5.17	5.20
Cookson	1.20	1.18
Courtaulds	3.58	3.63
Dalgety	3.75	3.78
De Beers	11.47	10.91
Dixons	1.45	1.47
Driefontein	5.18	5.20
Eurotunnel	4.70	4.85
Fisons	4.22	4.21
Gen Acc F	5.40	5.40
GEC	2.04	2.04
GKN	3.62	3.61

	Close	Prev.
Glaxo	9.68	9.61
Grand Met	7.30	7.37
Gt Univ Stores	14.35	14.35
GRE	2.11	2.17
Guinness	7.97	7.99
Hanson Tr	2.15	2.15
Hawker Sidd	5.05	5.10
ICI	10.25	10.16
Kingfisher	3.99	4.03
Land Sec	5.49	5.62
Legal Gen Grp	4.05	4.03
Lloyds Bank	3.24	3.31
Lonrho	2.11	2.16
Lucas Ind	1.54	1.56
Marks Sp	2.35	2.37
Maxwell	1.48	1.51
MB Group	1.83	1.87
Midland Bk	1.72	1.74
NatWest	2.95	2.9
Pearson Grp	7.15	7.05
P and O	5.65	5.62
Pilkington	1.84	1.89
Prudential	2.18	2.20
Racal Elec	1.97	1.92
Randfontein	N.Q.	1.72
Rank Org	6.83	6.90
Reed Intl	4.03	4.05
Reuters	7.88	7.95
Rolls Royce	1.55	1.55
Royal Dutch	N.Q.	—
Royal Insurance	4.16	4.23
RTZ	4.98	4.95
Saatchi	0.27	0.24
Sainsbury	3.27	3.32
Sears Holds	0.93	0.92
Shell	4.65	4.62
Siebe	4.77	4.76
STC	3.15	3.15
Std Chart Bk	2.61	2.70
Storehouse	1.10	1.13
Sun Alliance	3.73	3.76
Tate and Lyle	3.26	3.18
Tesco	2.39	2.36
Thorn EMI	6.60	6.73
T.I. Group	4.52	4.52
Trafalgar Hse	2.35	2.41
THF	2.54	2.57
Ultramar	3.17	3.19
Unilever	7.35	7.30
Utd Biscuits	3.64	3.63
Vickers	2.09	2.10
War Loan 3½	35.88	35.75
Wellcome	5.04	5.02
Woolworth	N.Q.	—
F.T. 30 Index : 1840.20		
Previous : 1842.50		
F.T.S.E. 100 Index : 2312.40		
Previous : 2318.30		
Madrid		
Bco. Bilbao/Viz.	2970	2910
Banco Central	4495	4435
Bco. Santander	5000	5080
Banesto	3850	3820
CEPSA	1870	1885
Dragados	2850	2900
Iberduero	714	717
Telefonica	985	919
S.E. General Index : 254.36		
Previous : 256.78		
Milan		
Banca Comm	4515	4550
Bastogi	275	280
Ciga hotels	2644	2630
CIR	2380	2410
Cred Ital	2625	2668
Enimont	1582	1565
Eridania	7390	7515
Ferruzzi Fin.	2349	2375
Ferruzzi Agr.	71.50	70.50
Fiat SPA	5640	5620
Generali	35500	35550
IFI	14550	14700
Italcem	21950	21900
Italgas	2850	2860
Italmobiliare	73000	73750
Mediobanca	15900	15925
Montedison	1495	1510
Olivetti	3468	3550
Pirelli	1625	1635
RAS	18600	18500
Rinascente	5895	5865
Saipem	1535	1450
SIP	1392	1405
SME	2970	2996
Snia	1605	1590
Standa	35000	33000
Stet	2250	2260
Toro Assi Risp	22195	23400
MIB current index : 1111.00		
Previous : 1114.00		
Montreal		
Alcan Aluminum	26¾	26⅝
Bank Montreal	34⅛	34⅛
Bell Canada	42⅝	43⅛
Bombardier A	18	18
Bombardier B	16⅝	16⅝
Cambior	9¼	9⅛
Cascades	4.55	4½
Dominion Text A	7	7⅛
Donohue	12½	12
MacMillan Bl	18⅞	19⅛
Memotec	8⅛	8⅛
Nat'l Bk Canada	9⅝	9⅝
Power Corp.	17⅛	17⅛
Provigo	11⅝	11⅝
Quebec Tel	15⅛	15⅛

	Close	Prev.
Quebecor A	18½	18⅛
Quebecor B	16⅛	16⅛
Videotron	13⅛	13⅜
Industrials Index : 1419.25		
Previous : 1420.35		
Paris		
Accor	743	738
Air Liquide	677	675
Alcatel Alsthom	578	581
Avions Dassault	442	452
Bancaire (Cie)	550	543
BIC	617	616
Bongrain	2510	2490
Bouygues	558	551
BSN-GD	882	880
Carrefour	3599	3570
Cerus	124	123
Chargeurs	775	774
Club Med	464	459
Elf-Aquitaine	288.80	293.20
Europe 1	1166	1166
Gen. Eaux	2459	2438
Hachette	197	205
Havas	474	471.50
Imetal	266.40	264
Lafarge Coppee	376.20	375.90
Legrand	3756	3760
Oreal (L')	524	515
L.V.M.H.	3450	3600
Matra	262.50	265
Merlin Gerin	557	550
Michelin B	85.30	84.30
Moulinex	95	94.50
Occidentale	690	700
Paribas	462	465.70
Pernod-Ricard	1145	1125
Perrier	1404	1385
Peugeot	510	505
Printemps (Au)	614	599
Radiotechnique	328	324
Raff. St. Louis	1370	1363
Redoute (La)	3620	3580
Roussel Uclaf	1761	1755
Saint Gobain	398.90	392.40
Sanofi	818	800
S.E.B.	1275	1252
Skis Rossignol	690	679
Ste Generale A	416	418
Suez	306.40	298.50
Telemecanique	4500	4500
Thomson-CSF	130	130.50
Total	631	628
Valeo	404	394
CAC 40 Index : 1700.93		
Previous : 1694.56		
Sao Paulo		
Banco do Brasil	41	42
Bradesco	5.80	5
Brahma	23.50	23.80
Paranapanema	2.04	2
Petrobras	549	560
Vale Rio Doce	95.40	98.50
Varig	18.50	18.50
Bovespa index : 62275		
Previous : 63849		
Singapore		
City Dev.	3.12	3.16
DBS	10.50	10.40
Fraser Neave	8.10	8.05
Harrisons Plant	1.53	1.46
Haw Par	2.46	2.47
Hume	3.90	3.76
Inchcape	4.32	4.24
Keppel	6.65	6.70
KL Kepong	2.90	2.85
Lum Chang	1.15	1.12
Malayan Banking	4.62	4.56
OCBC	8.20	8.20
OUB	5.25	5.25
OUE	6.80	6.90
Sembawang	6.40	6.50
Shangrila	6.15	6.15
Sime Darby	2.82	2.82
SIA	11.70	11.70
S'pore Land	5.85	5.90
S'pore Press	8.05	8.05
Sing Steamship	2.93	2.90
Straits Trading	2.75	2.71
UOB	6.70	6.60
United Overseas	1.59	1.58
Straits Times Ind. : 1379.38		
Previous : 1376.13		
Stockholm		
AGA	275	265
Alfa Laval	250	250
Asea	605	605
Astra -A	450	447
Atlas Copco	193	191
Electrolux B	191	187
Ericsson	191	188
Esselte-A	118	112
Handelsbanken	125	129
Norsk Hydro	179.50	178
Procordia AF	158	153
Saab-Scania	210	200
Sandvik	272	255
SCA-A	115	110
S-E. Banken	64	64.50
Skandia F	170	170
Skanska	383	378
SKF	91	88

	Close	Prev.
Stora	300	295
Trelleborg B	109	116
Volvo	240	235
Affaersvaerlden : 955.82		
Previous : 939.38		
Sydney		
ANZ	3.52	3.60
BHP	10.45	10.55
Boral	3.79	3.81
Bougainville	0.72	0.68
Coles Myer	9	9.10
Comalco	4.05	4.05
CRA	10.85	10.85
CSR	5.24	5.22
Dunlop	5.44	5.42
Elders IXL	0.41	0.40
ICI Australia	3.85	3.85
Magellan	2.05	2.05
MIM	1.61	1.66
Nat Aust Bank	6.28	6.36
News Corp	7.48	7.52
N Broken Hill	1.96	2.03
Poseidon	1.34	1.35
QCT Resources	1.10	1.10
Santos	3.57	3.65
TNT	1.47	1.47
Western Mining	4.44	4.42
Westpac Banking	4.09	4.14
Woodside	2.93	2.90
All ordinaries index : 1398.40		
Previous : 1397.30		
Tokyo		
Akai Electr	681	695
Asahi Chemical	793	803
Asahi Glass	1310	1310
Bank of Tokyo	1250	1220
Bridgestone	1150	1150
Canon	1440	1460
Casio	1120	1140
C.Itoh	785	763
Dai Nippon Print	1640	1650
Daiwa House	2020	2070
Daiwa Securities	1430	1450
Fanuc	5180	5220
Fuji Bank	2520	2500
Fuji Photo	3640	3700
Fujitsu	1210	1210
Hitachi	1300	1340
Hitachi Cable	1080	1050
Honda	1370	1400
Ito Yokado	4100	4070
Japan Airlines	1280	1200
Kajima	1610	1650
Kansai Power	3070	3060
Kawasaki Steel	465	465
Kirin Brewery	1620	1580
Komatsu	995	1020
Kubota	784	767
Kyocera	6700	6740
Matsu Elec Inds	1830	1850
Matsu Elec Wks	1440	1460
Mitsubishi Bk	2420	2440
Mitsubishi Kasei	670	671
Mitsubishi Elec	789	800
Mitsubishi Hev	850	849
Mitsubishi Corp	1410	1400
Mitsui and Co	820	807
Mitsukoshi	1390	1350
Mitsumi	1880	1880
NEC	1610	1610
NGK Insulators	1240	1260
Nikko Securities	1060	1060
Nippon Kogaku	1350	1340
Nippon Oil	1110	1050
Nippon Steel	514	514
Nippon Yusen	690	655
Nissan	785	778
Nomura Sec	2170	2170
NTT (SF)	18133	18023
Olympus Optical	1080	1110
Pioneer	5060	5140
Ricoh	837	859
Sanyo Elec	660	675
Sharp	1450	1470
Shimazu	848	839
Shinetsu Chem	1470	1490
Sony	6900	7070
Sumitomo Bk	2400	2340
Sumitomo Chem	569	563
Sumi Marine	1050	1060
Sumitomo Metal	500	504
Taisei Corp	1020	1040
Taisho Marine	1060	1050
Takeda Chem	1780	1810
TDK	5290	5300
Teijin	596	585
Tokyo Marine	1410	1400
Tokyo Elec Pw	4170	4240
Toppan Printing	1530	1510
Toray Ind.	685	671
Toshiba	880	890
Toyota	1830	1820
Yamaichi Sec	1040	1030
Nikkei 225 : 26167		
Previous : 26226		
Topix Index : 1958		
Previous : 1955		
Toronto		
Abitibi Price	14⅛	14⅝
Agnico Eagle	5⅛	5⅛
Air Canada	9¼	9⅛
Alberta Energy	16⅜	16⅛
Am Barrick Res	23	23
BCE	43⅛	43⅛
BCED	0.12	0.12
Bk Nova Scotia	15	14⅝

	Close	Prev.
BC Gas	15⅛	15
BC Phone	20⅝	20⅛
BP Canada	16	16
Bramalea	9½	8⅞
Brunswick	N.Q.	—
CAE	6⅛	6
Campeau	0.48	0.45
CIBC	30⅛	30⅛
Canadian Pacific	22⅝	22⅛
Can Packers	13⅛	13⅛
Can Tire A	24⅜	24½
Canadian Turbo	3.85	3.85
Cantor	23½	23⅛
Cara	16⅛	N.Q.
CCL Ind B	10	9⅝
Cineplex	3	3
Cominco	25⅝	25½
Conwest Expl A	N.Q.	—
Corona A	4.85	5
Denison Min B	0.60	0.65
Dickenson Min A	3⅛	N.Q.
Dofasco	20	20⅛
Dylex A	3½	3.60
Echo Bay Mines	9⅛	9½
Equity Silver A	1	1
FCA Intl	6⅝	N.Q.
Fed Ind A	9⅛	9⅝
Fletcher Chall A	17⅜	17
FPI	6⅛	6⅞
GoldCorp	3.55	3½
Gulf Cda Res	9⅛	9⅛
Hees Intl	19	19⅛
Hemlo Gld Mines	9⅛	9½
Hollinger	14	14⅛
Horsham	9½	9⅛
Hudson's Bay	26⅝	26⅛
Imasco	28½	28½
Inco	36½	36½
Interhome	48	48½
Jannock	15⅛	14⅞
Labatt	23⅝	23⅛
Loblaw Co	18½	18⅛
Mackenzie	8½	8½
Magna Intl A	4.45	4.85
Maritime	19⅝	19½
Mark Res	7⅛	8
MacLean Hunter	10⅝	10⅝
Molson A	39⅛	39⅛
Noma Ind A	6⅛	6⅛
Noranda	18⅛	18⅛
Noranda Forest	8⅝	8⅛
Norcen Energy	23½	23⅛
Nova Corp	9⅛	9⅛
Oshawa	35⅛	35⅛
Pagurin A	6⅛	6⅛
Placer Dome	17⅛	16⅞
Poco Petroleum	6⅞	7
PWA Corp	9⅛	9⅛
Quebec Sturgeon	N.Q.	—
Rayrock	7⅛	N.Q.
Renaissance	15⅞	16
Rogers B	8⅞	8⅝
Rothmans	54	52⅛
Royal Bank Can	24⅛	24⅜
Royal TrustCo	8	8
Sceptre Res	3.55	3.65
Scott's Hosp	16⅛	16½
Seagram	109⅞	109⅛
Sears Can	10½	10½
Shell Can	39⅛	39⅛
Sherritt Gordon	7⅛	7⅛
SHL Systemhse	6	6
Southam	20⅝	20⅝
Spar Aerospace	13⅛	13
Stelco A	10⅝	10⅛
Teck B	22⅛	21⅛
Thomson News	16⅛	16⅛
Toronto Domn	19⅛	19⅛
Torstar B	26⅝	27
Transalta Util	13⅝	13⅛
TransCda Pipe	17⅛	17⅛
Triton Flnl A	11⅛	11⅛
Trimac	7⅛	7⅛
Trizec A	16⅛	17
Unicorp A	N.Q.	—
Woodward's Ltd	2.10	2.10
TSE 300 Index : 3528.90		
Previous : 3536.00		
Zurich		
Adia Intl	770	750
Alusuisse	1060	1075
Leu Holdings	1210	1210
Brown Boveri	4390	4420
Ciba Geigy	2790	2760
CS Holding	1890	1920
Elektrow	2940	2950
Fischer	1475	1445
Interdiscount	3150	3050
Jacobs Suchard	7550	7550
Jelmoli	1530	1550
Landis Gyr	1090	1080
Moevenpick	4700	4700
Nestle	8000	8050
Oerlikon-B	495	495
Pargesa Hld	1100	1080
Roche Holding B	4030	N.Q.
Safra Republic	75	74
Sandoz	2090	2090
Schindler	5500	5250
Sulzer	406	404
Surveillance	6460	6400
Swissair	735	745
SBC	324	324
Swiss Reinsur	595	604
Swiss Volksbank	1380	1395
Union Bank	3340	3370
Winterthur	4140	4100
Zurich Ins	2170	2210
SBS Index : 581.50		
Previous : N.Q.		

U.S. FUTURES

Via Associated Press Feb. 19

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Grains							
WHEAT (CBT) 5,000 bu minimum- dollars per bushel							
3.85	2.44½	Mar	2.56	2.56¼	2.54¼	2.54½	—.02
3.73	2.54¼	May	2.66½	2.66½	2.64½	2.64⅜	—.01¼
3.63	2.82	Jul	2.77½	2.77½	2.74⅜	2.75	—.02
3.26	2.69½	Sep	2.84¼	2.84¼	2.82	2.82	—.02¼
3.17	2.81½	Dec	2.97½	2.97½	2.95	2.95	—.02½
3.70¾	2.89¼	Mar	3.04	3.04	3.02½	3.02½	—.02¼
Est. Sales		Prev. Sales 8,279					
Prev. Day Open Int. 53,388 up 1,076							

Remaining U.S. futures listings (Grains, Livestock, Food, Metals, Financial, Industrials, Stock Indexes, Commodity Indexes): [illegible]

Commodity Indexes

	Close	Previous
Moody's	1,026.30 f	1,028.40 f
Reuters	1,682.30	1,671.00
D.J. Futures	128.26	128.32
Com. Research	213.08	213.04

Moody's : base 100 : Dec. 31, 1931.
p - preliminary; f - final
Reuters : base 100 : Sep. 18, 1931.
Dow Jones : base 100 : Dec. 31, 1974.

مكبرة من الاصل

WestLB Looks at Feldmühle

Reuters

DUSSELDORF — Westdeutsche Landesbank Girozentrale said Tuesday it would not deny reports that it and Preussag AG may jointly acquire the non-paper units of Feldmühle Nobel AG.

WestLB, which first announced its offer last December, had offered to pay 1.5 billion Deutsche marks ($1 billion) for the Feldmühle businesses, banking sources said.

Stora Kopparbergs Bergslags AB, the Swedish company that paid 4 billion DM for 85 percent of Feldmühle last year in the biggest postwar takeover of a German firm by a foreign concern, reportedly has been asking for 1.7 billion to 1.8 billion DM for the non-paper units.

The takeover made Stora Europe's biggest paper maker.

A Stora spokesman declined to comment on the company's asking price. Banking sources said the high price had hindered the Swedish group's efforts to sell Feldmühle's industrial activities.

On Tuesday, WestLB spokesman Michael Wilde said he could not deny German newspaper reports that WestLB and Preussag, the mining and shipping concern that is 34 percent owned by WestLB, would put the Feldmühle holdings in a yet-to-be founded holding group, if the deal went through.

But he said WestLB had not yet completed its talks with Stora.

Mr. Wilde said WestLB and Preussag had not signed any agreement about a possible joint acquisition.

Reports have speculated that Preussag would take a 51 percent stake in the new holding company, with other investors to share the remaining 49 percent.

Preussag declined to comment.

Commerzbank AG, also mentioned as a possible buyer, declined to comment too.

A Stora spokesman said the company had not yet found a buyer for Feldmühle's non-paper units. Those units include Dynamit Nobel AG, the explosives division, and Buderus AG, which sells heating and kitchen equipment.

The spokesman said Stora was in talks with several possible buyers, but no detailed negotiations had been started.

Mr. Wilde agreed, adding, "The field is still wide open."

Feldmühle Nobel represents the core of the former Flick industrial empire, which was long one of Germany's largest industrial groups.

Bonn Amenable to BA Deal

Reuters

BONN — The Ministry of Transportation said Tuesday that it saw no problems in approving British Airways' application to set up an airline to take over BA routes to Berlin, as long as the new airline's backers proved that it would be technically and economically sound.

"We have no reason to doubt that we will be able to approve the application," Gert-Jürgen Scholz, a ministry spokesman, said.

He gave no timetable for possible approval of the deal. BA would hold a 49 percent stake in the new airline, with German investors holding the rest. Their proposal is to transfer the routes from April 1.

A Commerzbank spokesman, Peter Pietsch, said the 51-percent German stake would be shared by three banks — Commerzbank AG, Bayerische Vereinsbank AG and Berliner Bank AG. He gave no financial details for the venture.

Mr. Scholz said BA decided to set up the new airline after the three World War II allies — Britain, France and the United States — agreed with Bonn to cut their inner-German flights by 20 percent. The former allied nations had exclusive rights for flights to Berlin.

Bouygues Sues Maxwell in Sale Of TF1 Shares

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

PARIS — The French construction company Bouygues is taking the British press magnate Robert Maxwell to court in France for selling 10 percent of his shares in the French television network TF1 to the U.S. investment bank Goldman Sachs.

Bouygues said it was suing to ensure compliance with an agreement under which other shareholders in the TV group are given three months to exercise their preferential right to buy the shares.

Bouygues, which already owns a permissible maximum 25 percent stake in TF1, cannot itself take up the shares.

Mr. Maxwell announced on Oct. 3 he planned to sell 10 percent of his 12 percent holding, but did not confirm this by letter until Jan. 25.

The French Stock Exchanges Association (SBF) on Friday said Mr. Maxwell had sold the 10 percent stake on Feb. 4. The SBF said Goldman Sachs had bought 10 percent of TF1 on the same day. It made no link between the transactions.

(AFP, Reuters)

Den Norske Posts Loss, Seeks Capital Injection

Reuters

OSLO — Den norske Bank A/S, Norway's biggest bank, said Tuesday it posted a net loss of 1.29 billion kroner ($224 million) in its first year of operation because of big losses on lending to businesses, a slump in the property market and losses abroad.

The bank also said it would seek 900 million kroner from Norway's Commercial Banks' Guarantee Fund to bolster its capital. Den norske said it needed to raise 2.2 billion kroner in core capital to meet international capital rules that come into effect after 1992.

The move comes two months after the country's third-largest bank, Fokus Bank, turned to the fund for a 1.5 billion-kroner capital injection. Meanwhile, Norway's No. 2 bank, Christiania Bank og Kreditkasse, is expected to post a net loss of around 1 billion kroner for 1990.

Despite its loss and the need for a capital injection, Den norske — formed in a merger last year of Den norske Creditbank and Bergen Bank — said it was stronger than either bank would have been on their own. The merger helped bring down the group's costs by around 500 million kroner, it said.

The loss for 1990 compared with a combined profit of 103 million kroner for the two banks in 1989.

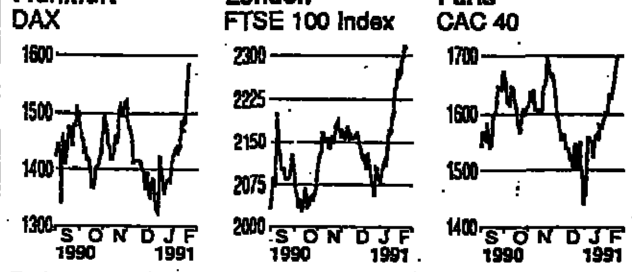
The bank gave no forecast for 1991.

Losses on lending and guarantees totalled 3.80 billion kroner, marginally below the bank's forecast last month of 3.83 billion but up from 3.24 billion in 1989.

The central bank said overall losses on lending in Norway's troubled banking sector soared to a record of around 12 billion kroner in 1990.

"We have registered substantial equity and liquidity problems among an increasing number of previously sound customers," said Den norske's chief executive, Egil Gade Greve.

Investor's Europe



Exchange	Index	Tuesday Close	Prev. Close	% Change
Amsterdam	CBS Trend	88.40	87.90	+0.57
Brussels	Stock Index	5563.58	5406.21	+2.91
Frankfurt	DAX	1587.13	1572.57	+0.93
Frankfurt	FAZ	671.26	658.84	+1.89
Helsinki	UNITAS	384.00	381.70	+0.60
London	Financial Times 30	1848.20	1842.50	+0.31
London	FTSE 100	2312.40	2318.30	-0.25
Madrid	General Index	256.36	256.98	-0.24
Milan	MIB	1111.00	1114.00	-0.27
Paris	CAC 40	1700.93	1694.96	+0.35
Stockholm	Affarsvarlden	955.02	939.28	+1.68
Vienna	Stock Index	554.94	544.01	+2.01
Zurich	SBS	581.50	574.20	+1.27

Sources: Reuters, AFP International Herald Tribune

Insurers Fear EC Free-Trade Plan Could Spark Price War

Reuters

BRUSSELS — Many insurers fear that a European Community plan for free trade in the life insurance market, to be finalized Wednesday, could spark a price war.

The proposals by the EC Commission aim to open national markets and let insurance companies sell policies freely throughout the 12-nation Community beginning in 1993, EC officials said.

"We are talking about a single EC passport to market, sell and establish anywhere in the Community, under a sole authorization, from an insurer's home country," said a senior commission official.

Governments have agreed to create such a "passport" for banks, allowing them to operate throughout the Community as of 1993.

Life insurance is the most rapidly expanding sector of the Community's insurance industry. It generated $150 billion worth of premiums in 1988.

Proposals adopted in November allowed insurers to sell policies to companies throughout the Community. But those rules did not allow insurers to sell to individual clients abroad unless they had subsidiaries in those countries and followed national laws.

The new plan would do away with all remaining national restrictions on cross-border sales.

But many insurers worry that new and unbridled rivalry will drag them into a price war on savings plans and other major insurance products.

"In the United States, we've seen problems with insurance companies who offered too much and we don't want that here," said Franz Werle, a spokesman for the European Insurance Committee, the industry's main umbrella group.

Mr. Werle said the major problem with the EC plan was its failure to set a ceiling on the gains that insurers could offer subscribers in long-term pension or saving plans.

He said companies would be tempted to fight for business by offering unreasonably high rates of return on long-term savings plans and then may not be able to deliver.

NYSE

Tuesday's Closing

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere. *Via The Associated Press*

(Continued)

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div	Yld	PE	Sls 100s	High	Low	4 P.M.	Chg
16	5⅝	SybiTc		–	65	1274	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	–
12⅝	6½	SymsCp		–	9	4	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	–
19	12½	Synova	.38	2.4	15	253	15⅝	15	15⅝	+ ⅝
72¼	46¾	Syntex	1.60	2.3	22	2614	71	70	70⅝	– ¼
38⅝	25⅝	Sysco	.28	.7	24	1810	37⅝	37⅝	37⅝	– ¼
26⅝	4½	SystCl		–	14	587	5⅝	5½	5⅝	+ ¼
		T								
24¼	4⅛	TCBY	.40	4.9	11	2371	8⅝	7⅝	8⅛	– ⅛
13⅛	5½	TCF Fn	.40	3.3	–	782	12⅝	12	12⅛	– ¼
8⅝	6⅛	TCW	.84	11.0	–	280	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	– ¼
51¼	29⅝	TDK s	.30e	.8	–	29	40	39⅝	39⅝	+ 1⅛
33⅝	27	TECO	1.42	4.9	14	442	33½	33⅛	33⅝	–
8	6⅛	TIS	1.28	16.3	8	79	7⅞	7⅝	7⅞	+ ⅛
17¼	8¼	TJX	.46	3.1	16	2069	15½	14⅝	15	– ⅛
21	14½	TNP	1.63	8.1	11	182	20¼	19⅝	20⅛	+ ⅜
51¾	38⅝	TRW	1.80	4.2	13	1823	42½	41½	42½	+ ½
4½	5/16	TacBt n		–	–	101	9/16	½	9/16	– ⅛
25	14	Taiwan	1.69e	7.0	–	593	24½	23⅝	24	+ ⅝
11	4⅝	Talley	.50	7.0	10	242	7½	7	7⅛	– ⅜
15½	8½	Talley pf	1.00	9.5	–	23	10⅝	10½	10½	– ¼
58¼	34¼	Tambd s	1.20	2.4	21	385	49½	48⅝	49¼	+ ⅛
30⅝	8⅝	Tandem		–	16	4351	15¼	14⅝	15⅛	+ ⅜
39⅝	23½	Tandy	.60	1.9	10	1573	32⅝	31⅝	32	– ½
12⅝	9⅝	TauNY	.72e	6.5	–	46	11⅛	10⅝	11⅛	+ ¼
12¼	10¼	TauCA	.69e	6.1	–	62	11½	11⅜	11⅜	– ⅛
11⅝	5⅝	TchSym		–	10	558	11⅝	11⅛	11⅝	–
22⅝	11¼	Tektrnx	.40	2.8	72	721	21⅝	21½	21½	–
1¼	⅛	Telcom		–	–	20	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	–
35⅝	12	Teldyn	.80	3.6	13	1048	22⅝	22¼	22½	– ⅛
30¼	22½	Telef	1.68e	5.7	6	5617	29⅝	29¼	29½	– ⅜
39⅝	24⅝	Tempil s	.88	2.3	9	1576	38⅝	37⅝	37⅝	– ⅜
16¼	9⅝	TempIE	1.89e	12.4	–	270	15⅝	15	15⅛	+ ¼
9⅝	7⅝	TpGGv	.84	9.2	–	432	9¼	9	9	– ⅛
9	6⅝	TmpGlb	.90	10.3	–	2517	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	–
10	6⅝	TmpIVl	.59e	6.6	–	253	9	8⅝	9	–
71	40	Tennco	3.20	6.4	11	2888	50⅝	49⅝	49⅝	– ⅝
20¼	15⅝	Tesco n	2.20	11.6	12	172	19	18⅝	19	–
11¼	3⅝	Terdyn		–	–	404	10½	9⅝	10⅛	+ ⅜
9⅝	5⅝	Tesoro		–	9	98	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	– ⅛
19½	12⅝	Tesor pf		–	–	101	15⅝	15½	15½	– ¼
68½	55½	Texaco	3.20	5.3	12	5382	61	60⅝	60⅝	– ⅛
51⅝	48¼	Txc pfC	4.12e	8.0	–	1	51½	51½	51½	– ⅛
23½	16⅝	TexInd	.20	1.0	–	185	19⅝	19¼	19⅝	+ ¼
44	22½	TexInst	.72	1.8	–	2421	41	40⅝	40⅝	– ⅛
34⅛	19⅝	TxPac	.40	1.8	28	31	22	21⅝	22	+ ¼
39	32	TexUtil	2.96	7.8	8	12029	38⅝	37⅝	38⅛	– ½
9⅝	3⅝	Textl		–	325	211	5½	5¼	5⅜	– ¼
31⅝	18⅝	Textron	1.00	3.3	10	1772	30⅝	30⅛	30⅝	– ⅝
7⅝	4½	Thack		–	–	40	5⅝	4⅝	5⅛	+ ⅛
12⅝	6⅛	ThaiC n	.30e	2.5	–	1208	11¼	10⅝	11¼	+ ⅜
28⅝	14	Thai	1.89e	8.6	–	832	22⅝	21¼	22	+ ⅝
35¼	21⅝	ThrmEl		–	18	1329	30⅝	30⅛	30⅝	– ⅜
17	9⅛	Thiokl n	.30	1.9	7	644	16¼	15⅝	16	–
61½	40⅝	ThmBet	2.12	3.9	19	82	54½	53⅝	54⅛	– ⅛
20⅝	9¼	Thomin	.76	5.2	12	237	14½	14¼	14⅝	–
11	5⅛	ThmAd	1.44	14.2	7	33	10¼	10	10⅛	+ ⅛
11¼	6⅝	ThorInd	.12	1.1	20	25	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	–
22¼	11	Tidwtr		–	19	653	15⅝	14⅝	15¼	–
53⅝	27½	Tiffany	.28	.6	20	840	47⅝	46	47½	+ 1⅛
115½	66¼	TimeW	1.00	.9	–	x1082	109⅝	107½	109⅝	+ ⅝
44⅝	29½	TmW pfC	4.38	10.3	–	1313	42⅝	42¼	42⅝	+ ½
43	28½	TmW pfD	5.50	12.8	–	1537	43	42¼	43	+ ⅝
39⅝	21¼	TmMir	1.08	3.5	22	549	31	30⅝	31	+ ⅝
36¼	20	Timken	1.00	3.6	15	766	28⅝	27⅝	27⅝	– ¼
3	1⅛	Titan		–	20	67	2⅝	2½	2⅝	–
9½	7⅝	Titan pf	1.00	12.1	–	1	8¼	8¼	8¼	–
5⅝	4	ToddS n		–	–	89	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	– ⅛
25⅝	9⅝	Tokhem	.56	4.1	–	26	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	+ ⅛
24½	21⅝	TolEd pf	2.51e	10.5	–	3	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	– ⅛
27⅝	25⅝	TolEd pf	2.81	10.6	–	24	26½	26⅝	26½	–
25¼	22⅝	TolEd pf	2.36	9.5	–	5	25⅛	24⅝	24⅝	–
22⅝	19⅝	TolE adpf	2.30e	10.6	–	30	21⅝	21¼	21⅝	– ⅛
5¼	2⅛	TolBro		–	16	513	4⅝	4½	4⅝	–
14	2⅝	Tonka		–	–	878	6½	6⅛	6½	–
50	31	TootRl	.22b	.5	20	49	44⅝	43⅝	44⅝	+ 1⅛
55½	38	Trchmk	1.40	2.6	13	1059	55½	54	54	– 1
84	70	Trch pf	7.73e	10.2	–	4	75⅝	75¼	75⅝	+ ½
30	11	Toro	.48	2.6	22	382	18½	18	18⅝	+ ⅝
24⅝	14½	Tosco	.40	2.2	4	1052	19⅝	18⅝	19	– ¼
35½	27½	TotlSys	.28e	1.0	35	72	28⅝	28¼	28¼	– ⅜
35	19⅝	ToyRU s		–	25	4533	28⅝	27⅝	28½	+ 1
4¼	2	Tramel	.70e	24.3	–	33	3	2⅞	2⅞	–
14⅝	2⅝	TWA pf	2.25	54.5	–	214	4⅛	3⅝	4⅛	+ ⅜
41	23¼	Transm	1.96	5.4	11	1873	36⅝	35⅝	36½	+ ½
24⅝	20	Tranlnc	2.14	9.2	–	15	23⅝	23½	23½	–
31½	18⅝	TrnsfH n	.05e	.2	–	210u	32	31½	31⅝	+ ⅝
15⅝	12⅝	TrCda g	.72	4.5	–	1505	15⅝	15	15⅝	+ ⅛
47	26½	Transco	1.36	4.3	21	2127	32⅝	31⅝	32	– ⅝
52¼	46⅝	Trnsc pf	4.75	9.7	–	12	49	48½	49	+ ½
4	2⅜	TranEx		–	–	52	2⅝	2⅜	2⅜	–
1⅞	¼	Transcn		–	–	170	½	½	½	+ ⅛
102¼	94	TrGP pf	8.64	9.1	–	z100	94½	94½	94½	+ ½
7⅝	3½	TrRty n	.28e	5.7	–	3	5	4⅞	4⅞	– ⅛
11½	4⅝	TrnsTec		–	–	177	7	6⅝	7	+ ⅛
34⅝	11½	Travler	1.60	7.5	–	1824	21⅞	21	21⅛	–
14½	6⅝	Tredgr n	.24	2.8	–	345	8⅝	7⅝	8½	+ 1
2⅝	1	Tremnt n		–	7	7037	2⅝	2	2⅛	+ ⅛
25⅝	20⅝	TriCon	2.44e	10.2	–	318	24½	24⅛	24⅛	– ½
46¼	31¼	Tribune	.96	2.2	16	532	45½	43½	43⅝	– 1⅝
29⅝	15½	Trinty	.80	3.4	16	297	24	23⅝	23⅝	+ ⅝
29⅝	14⅝	Trinova	.68	3.1	15	697	22⅝	22¼	22¼	– ¼
15½	4	TritEng		–	7	5196	8⅝	7½	8⅝	+ 1⅛
24	9	TritE pf	2.00	12.3	–	575	16¼	15	16¼	+ 2⅛
14⅝	4½	TucsEP		–	–	499	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	– ⅛
9⅝	6½	Tultex	.36	4.6	9	241	8	7⅝	7⅝	– ⅛
14¼	6⅝	Turk n	.07e	.6	–	422	12⅝	12	12½	– ⅜
22⅝	16	TwinDs	.90	4.9	18	33	18¼	18	18¼	+ ¼
65⅝	37⅛	TycoLb	.36	.8	16	1720	47	46⅛	46¼	– 1⅛
4	2⅝	Tyler		–	19	286	3⅝	3¼	3¼	– ⅛
		U-V								
141¼	84¼	UAL Co		–	32	4457	140½	136⅝	138⅝	+ 1⅜
25	11⅝	UDC pf	3.75	19.5	–	2	19¼	19¼	19¼	– ¼
27¼	5	UDC	2.20e	26.3	4	24	9	8⅝	8⅝	– ¼
27⅝	11¼	UDC pf	3.62	18.6	–	107	19½	18⅝	19⅝	+ ½
18⅝	14⅝	UGI s	1.18	6.6	17	189	18¼	17⅝	18	–
18⅝	6½	UJB Fn	.60	6.2	–	492	9⅝	9½	9⅝	– ⅛
41	24	UJB pf	3.56e	12.2	–	68	29⅝	28⅝	29⅛	+ ¼
5⅝	2⅝	UNCInc		–	15	297	4⅝	4½	4⅝	– ⅛
63	32⅝	UNUM	.80	1.3	11	904	61	59	59⅝	– ⅛
5	2¼	URS		–	–	29	4	4	4	–
38⅝	7	USFG	1.00	8.9	4	4561	11½	11¼	11¼	– ⅜
43⅝	26⅝	USFG pf	4.10	11.4	–	36	36½	36	36	– ⅜
4⅝	⅝	USG		–	–	2276	2⅝	2	2⅛	– ¼
22	14⅝	USLICO	1.20	5.8	8	36	20½	20⅝	20⅝	– ¼
41⅝	26⅝	UST	1.32	3.2	21	2326	41½	40⅝	41	– ½
37½	27⅝	USX	1.40	4.6	10	7143	30⅝	30¼	30⅝	– ⅜
49⅝	45¼	USX pf	4.40e	9.7	–	37	45⅝	45¼	45¼	–
7⅝	1⅝	Ultmte		–	–	734	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+ ¼
24	12⅝	UniFi	.40	1.7	15	262u	24⅛	23½	24⅛	+ ⅜
24⅝	13½	UniFst	.12	.7	13	2	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	–
57⅝	40⅝	Unilevr	1.40e	2.8	14	396	57⅝	56⅝	56⅝	– ⅜
92⅝	72⅝	UniNV	2.42e	2.8	13	1882	92⅝	92	92⅝	– ½
43⅝	30½	UnCmp	1.56	3.6	12	969u	43⅝	42⅝	43⅝	+ 1⅛
24⅝	14⅝	UCarb	1.00	5.0	9	2764	20	19⅝	19⅝	– ⅛
28⅝	16⅝	UnionC		–	20	405	22⅝	22⅛	22⅝	– ½
31¼	24⅝	UnElec	2.16	7.1	11	629	30⅝	30¼	30⅝	+ ⅜
51	47⅝	UnEl pf	4.50	8.7	–	z280u	52	51	52	+ 2½
73⅝	66⅝	UnEl pf	6.40	8.6	–	z1720u	74	72	74	+ 1½
78⅝	61⅝	UnPac	2.50	3.2	13	1949	78	76⅝	78	+ 1
16½	6½	UPbInr	.48	5.1	8	91	9⅝	9⅝	9½	+ ⅛
25⅝	12⅝	UnTex	.20	1.2	30	81	16¼	15⅝	16¼	+ ⅜
14¼	1½	UnitedF		–	–	181	3¼	3⅛	3¼	+ ¼
17⅛	1⅝	Unisys		–	–	7088	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	+ ¼
38⅝	6	Unisy pf	.941	–	–	2975	7⅝	7⅛	7⅛	– ⅛
5⅛	2⅛	Unit		–	–	318	2⅞	2⅝	2⅞	– ⅛
21	12⅝	UAM	.46	2.2	19	713	20⅝	20⅛	20⅝	+ ⅛
18⅝	6⅝	UDmin s	.30b	2.4	83	11	8⅝	8⅛	8⅛	–
16⅝	12½	UDomR	1.34	8.1	33	109	15⅞	15⅝	15¾	– ⅜
33⅝	26⅝	UIllum	2.32	6.9	9	264	33⅝	33⅛	33⅝	– ¼
24½	21½	Uillu pr	2.20	9.4	–	z780	23½	23⅛	23⅛	–
18½	7⅝	UnitInd	.44	6.1	11	347	10½	10¼	10½	–
15⅝	3⅝	UnitIns		–	–	35	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	– ⅛
19⅝	13½	UtdInv	.30	1.7	11	46	18	17⅝	17⅝	– ¼
10⅝	8¼	UKing	.73e	6.7	–	232u	11⅛	10⅝	10⅞	+ ¼
1⅞	⅛	viUMM		–	–	100	⅛	⅛	⅛	+ ⅛
33⅝	12⅝	UsairG		–	–	3470	20⅝	19⅝	20⅝	+ ½
1⅛	1/32	USHom		–	–	454	⅜	⅜	5/16	– 1/16
24⅛	7	USShoe	.52	4.3	10	1472	12½	12	12	– ½
94⅛	25⅝	US Srg s	.50	.5	51	1765	93⅝	91½	93¼	+ 2
49⅝	33⅝	USWest s	2.00	4.9	13	2183	40⅝	40	40⅝	+ ¼
62½	40⅝	UnTech	1.80	3.8	8	3473	47⅝	46⅝	47⅝	– ⅛
46⅝	29⅝	Unitel s	1.00	4.0	17	2602	26	24⅝	25	– 1
15⅞	9⅝	UWR	.88	6.2	13	97	14½	14¼	14¼	– ⅜
5⅝	3	Unitrde		–	55	49	4⅝	4⅜	4⅝	+ ⅛
16⅝	9⅝	Univar	.30	2.1	12	9	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	– ⅜
34¼	22	UnvlCp	1.52	5.4	11	495	28⅜	27½	28	+ ½
36	25⅝	UnvFd	.74	2.1	18	304u	36⅝	35⅝	36⅜	+ ⅜
13½	10½	UnvHR	1.40	11.7	10	239	12⅝	12⅛	12⅝	+ ⅛
6⅛	1⅝	UMatch		–	–	33	3⅝	3⅛	3⅝	+ ⅛
7⅝	1	UnMd s		–	–	26	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	–
9	5	UnMd pf		–	–	9	7	7	7	– ⅛
34½	23⅝	Unocal	.70	2.8	15	9594	25⅝	24⅝	25⅛	–
19½	10½	UnocEx	.40	3.6	15	282	11⅝	11	11	– ½
44⅝	32	Upjohn	1.16	2.8	17	7104	41⅝	40½	41⅝	+ ⅜
22	2⅛	Urcarc s		–	8	747	5⅛	4⅝	4⅝	– ¼
41⅞	23⅝	USLIFE	1.48	4.3	8	115	35⅝	34⅝	34⅝	– 1
9⅝	7⅝	UtilaF	.92a	11.7	–	60	8	7⅞	7⅞	– ⅛
27⅝	17⅝	UtilRCo	1.52	6.9	10	402	22½	21⅞	22	–
31⅝	11⅝	VF Cp	1.08	4.1	18	1351	25	24⅝	24⅝	– ⅝
3	¼	VMG n		–	–	177	⅜	¼	⅜	–
17½	4⅝	Valhi	.20	2.8	11	183	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	– ⅛
20⅝	13½	Valero	.28	1.6	8	2081	18⅛	17⅝	17⅝	– ¼
29⅞	26⅝	Valer pf	3.44	12.5	–	32	28⅛	27⅝	27⅝	– ⅝
17⅝	12⅝	ValNG	2.30	14.7	6	147	15	14⅝	15	+ ¼
1½	⅛	Valeyin		–	–	8	⅜	⅜	⅜	+ 1/16
18⅝	7⅝	VanDrn	.48	5.6	9	74	11	10⅝	10⅝	– ⅜
10	8⅝	VKmpMA	.72	7.3	–	465	10	9⅝	9⅞	–
7½	3⅝	VKMT	.84	16.4	–	240	5⅛	4⅞	5⅛	–
12⅝	10¼	VKMI n	.87	7.4	–	181	11⅝	11⅝	11½	– ⅛
9	4⅝	VKML	.96	16.0	23	180	6⅛	6	6	+ ⅛
25½	23⅝	VKmL pf	2.37	9.5	–	71	25⅝	25	25	– ⅜
13⅝	7⅛	Varco		–	37	533	9⅝	9⅜	9⅝	– ¼
41⅝	21	Varian	.26	.6	46	1016u	41⅝	40⅝	41	– ⅛
3½	⅞	Varity		–	2	3441	2⅝	2½	2⅝	+ ⅛
23½	14⅛	Varity pf	1.30	6.9	–	69	18⅞	18⅝	18¾	+ ⅛
14	4	VenSt n	.27e	2.0	–	833	13½	13⅜	13⅜	– ¼
14	12⅝	VestSe	1.20a	8.8	11	22	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	– ⅛
1⅛	1/32	viVestr		–	–	112	5/32	⅛	⅛	–
10⅝	6⅛	VInPt n		–	–	397	7⅝	7¼	7⅜	+ ⅛
86	78⅝	VaEP pf	7.45	8.7	–	z300	86	86	86	+ ½
23⅝	10	Vishay	1.00t	6.0	10	216	17⅛	16⅝	17¼	+ ¾
54⅝	16⅝	VistaCh		–	15	161	53⅝	53	53⅜	–
18⅝	7⅛	VistaRs		–	14	6	10	9⅝	9⅝	– ⅛
32½	16⅝	Vivra s		–	22	144	32¼	31⅝	32¼	+ ⅝
2⅛	1⅛	VolCC		–	–	78	1½	1½	1½	
26¼	14⅝	Vons		–	28	430	25⅝	24⅝	25½	– ⅛
46⅝	25⅝	VulcM	1.20	3.3	12	480	37	35⅝	36⅝	+ 1
		W								
22⅝	18¼	WICOR	1.44	7.1	19	98	20½	20	20¼	+ ¼
10⅝	3⅝	WMS		–	–	122	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	– ⅛
26	20	WPL H s	1.80	7.0	12	154	25⅝	25¼	25⅝	–
15⅝	4⅝	Wabsn		–	19	1484	15⅛	14⅝	14⅝	– ⅜
72⅝	58½	WabR pf	4.50	7.0	–	z100	64	64	64	+ 1⅛
29	18⅝	Wackht	.60	2.3	15	27	26½	26	26½	– ¼
16⅝	6⅝	Wahlco n		–	15	23	8¼	8¼	8⅛	– ⅛
10½	5	Wainoc		–	–	264	6½	6⅛	6⅛	– ⅛
37⅞	20½	WalMt s	.14	.4	25	11299	37	35⅝	36⅝	– ½
32⅝	20	Walgrn s	.46	1.4	22	3627	32	30⅝	31⅝	+ ⅜
27½	15⅝	WalCS s	.50	2.0	13	499	25¼	24⅝	24⅝	+ 1
5⅝	2½	WrnCot		–	–	21	4	3⅝	3⅝	– ⅛
76⅝	49⅝	WarnL s	1.76	2.3	21	3805u	77⅝	75⅝	77	+ 1⅛
30⅝	26½	WashGs	2.04	7.1	14	344	29	28¼	28⅝	–
25½	9⅝	WshNat	1.08	8.0	56	124	13½	13⅛	13½	–
272	147	WshPst	4.20	1.9	16	29	229	225	226	– 4
30⅝	26⅝	WshWt	2.48	8.3	11	x208	30¼	29⅝	30	– ⅛
45½	29⅝	Waste	.36	.9	27	13771	41	39⅝	39⅝	– 1⅛
18⅝	10⅝	WatkJn	.48	3.3	9	617	14½	14	14½	+ ⅜
8⅝	3	Waxmn	.12	2.2	10	11	5½	5½	5½	–
4⅝	1⅝	WeanU		–	4	13	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	–
11⅝	4½	WebbD	.15e	2.1	10	574	7⅛	6⅝	7⅛	+ ⅜
37	22½	WeinRl	1.88	6.8	29	104	28½	27⅝	27⅝	– ⅜
10⅝	4⅝	Weirt		–	558	55	5⅝	5½	5½	–
34⅝	24⅛	WeisMk	.44	2.7	16	115	30¼	29⅝	30⅛	– ⅛
34	12⅝	Wellmn	.12	.6	11	738	21½	20⅝	21	+ ¼
86	41¼	WellsF	4.00	5.6	5	2646	72⅝	70½	71¼	– 1⅛
34⅝	28	WelF pf	3.12a	9.3	–	20	34	33⅝	33⅝	– ⅜
35¼	29⅝	WelF pf	3.40e	10.6	–	336	32⅝	32⅛	32½	– 1⅛
8⅝	3⅝	Wendys	.24	3.0	21	9637	8⅝	7⅝	8⅛	–
20	10⅝	West	.40	2.8	15	136	13⅝	13¼	13½	– ¼
53	49⅝	WPen pf	4.50	8.5	–	z100	53	53	53	–
46⅝	19⅝	WtPtPs		–	12	1	27⅝	27⅝	27⅝	– ⅛
19⅝	16⅝	WstctE g	.80	–	17	10	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	+ ⅛
21¼	12⅝	WCNA		–	62	517	16	15½	15⅝	– ¼
14⅝	4	WDigitl		–	–	2252	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	– ⅛
16⅝	10⅝	WIGs pf	1.80	13.6	–	22	13⅝	13¼	13⅝	+ ¼
14⅝	8⅝	WstGR n		–	13	315	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	– ⅛
18½	11½	WstAtn	.92e	6.3	10	18	14½	14½	14½	+ ⅜
1⅝	⅛	WUnion		–	–	627	⅛	⅛	⅛	– 1/16
19⅝	5⅝	WUn pfA		–	–	5	6⅝	6½	6⅝	+ ½
39⅝	22	WstgE s	1.40	4.6	9	10208	30½	29⅝	30¼	+ ¼
27⅝	11½	Westpc	2.00e	12.4	–	15	16¼	16	16⅛	– ⅛
26⅝	17	Westpc pf	2.95e	12.8	–	91	23⅝	22⅝	23	– ⅜
31⅝	22	Wstvco	1.65	3.4	11	1295	30⅝	30⅛	30½	–
31⅝	17⅝	Weyerh	1.20	4.8	13	3452	25⅝	24⅝	25⅛	+ ⅛
51⅝	26⅝	WhlTch		–	39	779	47⅝	46⅝	47⅝	+ ⅛
8⅝	6⅝	WhlPit wi		–	–	55	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	–
3⅝	2⅝	WhlPit wt		–	–	1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	–
33⅝	17⅝	Whrlpl	1.10	4.6	23	1328	24¼	23⅝	24	–
22⅝	8⅝	Whittkr		–	240	38	13¼	13	13	– ⅛
28⅝	17	Whitman	1.06	4.8	–	1765	22⅝	21½	21⅞	+ ½
13	7⅝	Whittk n		–	20	108	13	12⅝	12⅞	+ ¼
⅝	¼	viWlfrd		–	–	14	9/16	9/16	9/16	–
13⅝	5½	WilcxG	.10	1.3	9	61	8⅛	7⅞	8	– ⅛
34⅝	22⅝	Willam	1.40	4.6	19	1211	30¼	29½	30¼	+ ⅜
49⅝	42⅝	Wilm pf	3.87	8.4	–	12	46	46	46	– ½
31⅝	17⅝	WilCor n	.40e	1.4	–	37	27⅝	27½	27⅝	– ⅜
6⅝	4⅝	WilshrO	.11t	1.9	96	140	5⅝	5½	5⅝	+ ⅛
8⅝	2⅝	Windmr		–	–	220	4	3⅝	4	–
41	28⅝	WinDx s	1.08	2.7	20	298	40⅝	40¼	40½	+ ¼
5⅝	2⅝	Winnbg		–	–	227	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	– ⅛
33⅝	26⅝	WiscEn	1.76	5.4	12	1260	32½	32⅛	32⅝	– ⅛
24⅝	19⅝	WiscPS	1.44	6.0	12	234	24½	24⅛	24¼	– ⅛
37⅝	25⅝	Witco	1.72	4.8	12	388	36⅝	35⅝	36	– ⅜
12⅝	6⅝	WolvrW	.16	1.8	–	8	9⅝	9½	9⅝	– ⅛
36⅝	22⅝	Wolwth s	1.04	2.9	15	4495	36⅝	34⅝	35⅝	+ ⅜
205	122	Wolw pf	2.20	1.1	–	1	195	195	195	+ 33⅝
11⅝	3⅝	WrldCp		–	–	1388	7	6½	6⅝	+ ⅛
19⅝	11½	WrldVl	1.38e	9.7	–	33	14¼	14⅛	14¼	+ ⅛
59⅝	42⅝	Wrigley	1.00b	1.7	20	471	59	57⅝	58⅝	– ⅝
19⅝	9⅝	WyleLb	.28	2.0	12	148	14⅛	14	14⅛	– ⅛
24	15⅝	Wynns	.60	3.5	11	15	17½	17⅝	17⅝	– ⅜
		X-Y-Z								
55⅝	29	Xerox	3.00	5.5	10	7800	55⅝	53⅝	54⅝	+ ⅝
49	42½	Xerox pf	4.12	8.6	–	2	48⅝	48⅛	48⅛	– ⅝
32⅝	13	XTRA	.72	3.4	–	354	21½	21¼	21⅛	–
25	12½	XTRA pf	1.94	9.8	–	425	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	+ ¼
3⅝	⅛	Zapata		–	–	114	⅝	⅝	⅝	+ 1/16
7⅝	3	Zemex		–	–	3	5	5	5	– ⅛
11⅝	4	ZenithE		–	–	1120	7⅝	7⅛	7½	+ ¼
18⅝	9⅝	ZenNtl	1.00	6.5	–	29	15⅝	15½	15½	–
6⅝	4⅝	Zenix	.84	16.8	–	505	5	4⅝	5	+ ⅛
15½	9⅝	Zero	.40	3.1	14	336	13	12⅝	13	– ⅛
51¼	29½	Zurnin	.88	2.3	16	219	39½	38⅝	38⅝	– ½
12⅝	10⅝	Zweig	1.07e	8.7	–	373	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	–
10	7⅝	ZweigTl	.96	9.8	–	1615	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	–

RATES: *Fed May Delay More Cuts*

(Continued from first finance page)

trations. After barely budging for much of the fourth quarter, M-2, the monetary aggregate the Fed monitors most carefully, has begun to grow at a more rapid pace since about mid-January.

"The money numbers through early February suggest we may have a rebound underway," said Neal M. Soss, chief economist at First Boston Corp. "But the Fed will want to see more of them, and consequently may take a wait-and-see attitude about another easing in policy until the next FOMC meeting in March."

He was referring to the Federal Reserve's Open Market Committee meeting, at which monetary policy is established.

Another big problem, the financial health of U.S. banks, is also showing signs of improvement, some analysts said.

In addition to the cuts in the funds rate, the Federal Reserve's decision to lower reserve requirements for banks and to cut the discount rate by a full percentage point has "liquified and ventilated the banking system," said Lawrence A. Kudlow, chief economist at Bear Stearns & Co.

There are also signs that investors are feeling more comfortable about the outlook for banks. These signs include sharp increases in the price of outstanding bonds of troubled organizations like Citicorp, Chemical Bank and others.

U.S. FEDERAL SECURITIES FUND

Société d'Investissement à Capital Variable
2, Boulevard Royal, Luxembourg.
R.C. Luxembourg B-22917

NOTICE

Shareholders are informed that the Extraordinary General Meeting of Shareholders held on January 15, 1991 has approved the changes proposed to be made to the Articles of Incorporation of US SECURITIES FUND S.A. (the "Company") and that all Shares outstanding have been reclassified as Class A shares.

The Board of Directors issues shares of Class B from February 5, 1991.

New share certificates are available. From February 20, 1991, any share certificate previously issued by the Company may be tendered for exchange, at no cost, at the office of BANQUE INTERNATIONALE A LUXEMBOURG, 2, boulevard Royal, Luxembourg, against surrender of the former share certificates.

After March 20, 1991, former share certificates will no more be of good delivery on the Luxembourg Stock Exchange.

The Prospectus of the Company dated March 1990 and an addendum there to dated January 1991 are available at the registered office of the Company at 2, boulevard Royal, Luxembourg.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

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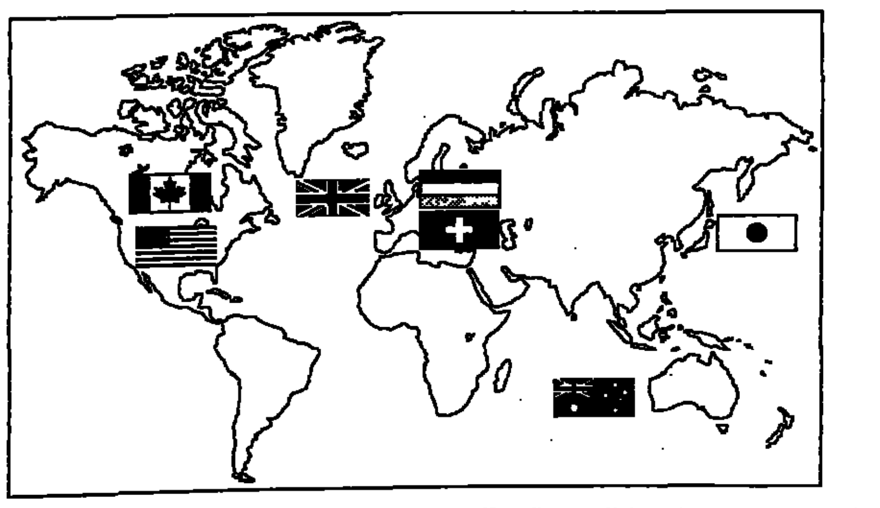

ED & F Man announce the launch of a new fund, Athena Guaranteed Currencies Limited.

This fund provides an investment outside the volatile stock and bond markets. It also offers investors the added security of the return of their initial capital, at maturity – thanks to Man International's proven concept of combining US Treasury Zero coupon bonds with investments in the international futures and forward markets.

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The fund will be advised by Adam Harding & Lueck A.G., a subsidiary of ED & F Man International Ltd., who are regulated by the Securities and Investments Board in the United Kingdom.

Redemptions are made monthly at Net Asset Value but may be subject to redemption penalties. Unless the investment is held until maturity, you may not get back the whole of your original investment and movement in rates of exchange between currencies may affect its value. Past performance is no guarantee of future results, the value of units can go down as well as up.

For a prospectus, please return the coupon to: Robin Creswell, International Sales Manager, ED & F Man International Ltd., Sugar Quay, Lower Thames Street, London EC3R 6DU, or contact:

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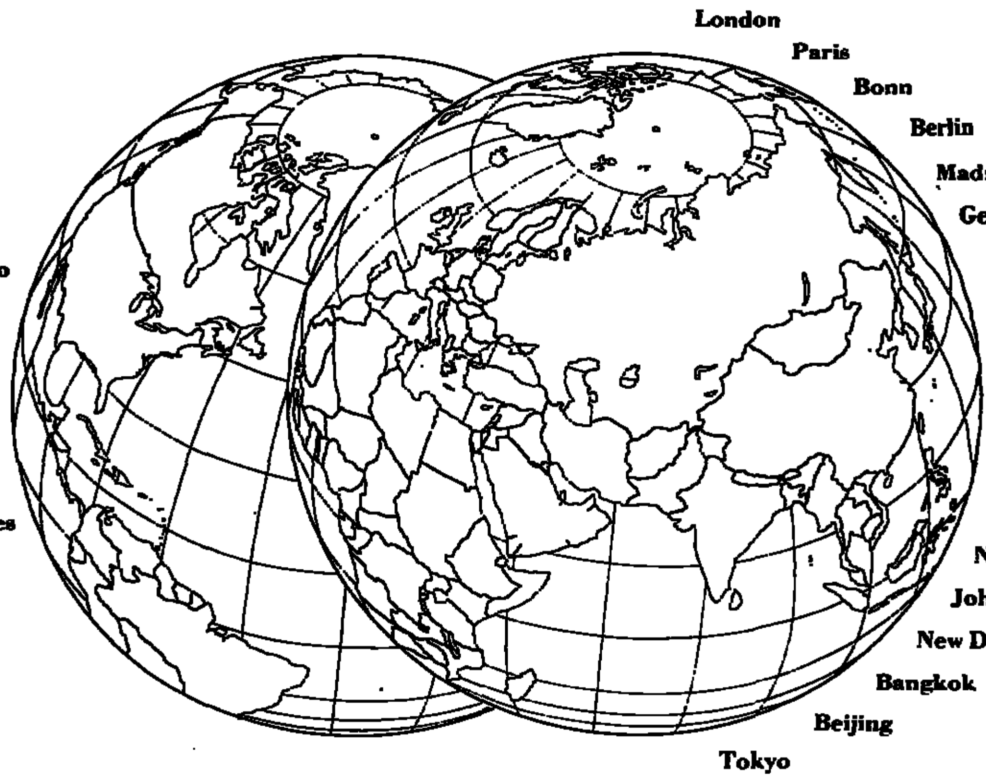

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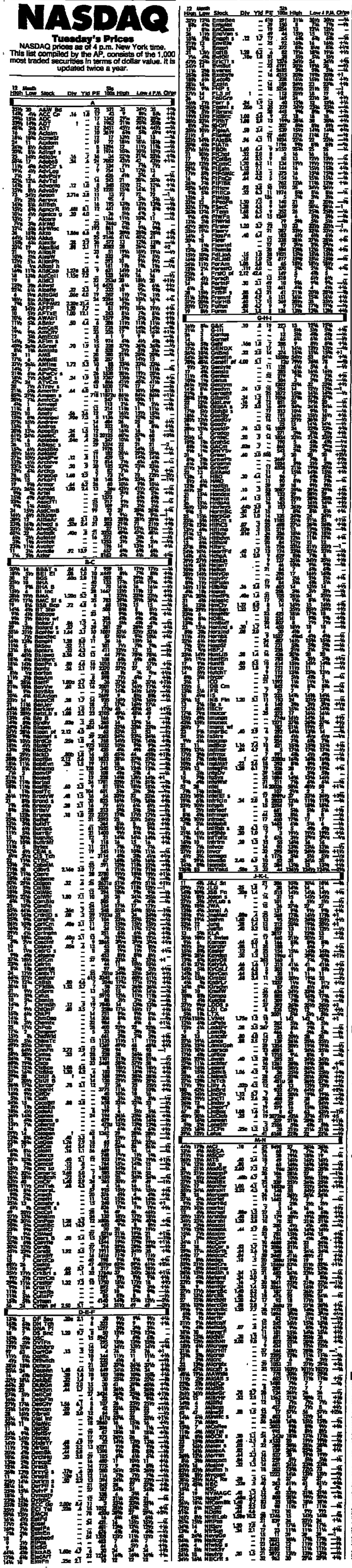
NASDAQ

Tuesday's Prices

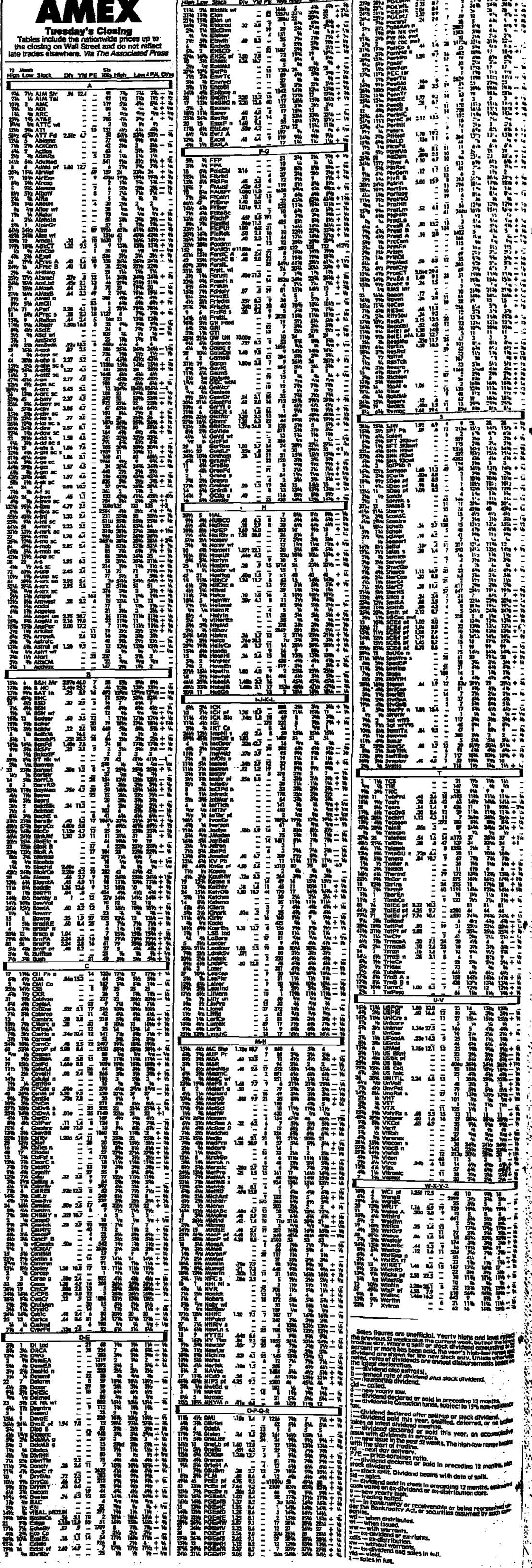
NASDAQ prices as of 4 p.m. New York time. This list compiled by the AP, consists of the 1,000 most traded securities in terms of dollar value. It is updated twice a year.



AMEX

Tuesday's Closing

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere. *Via The Associated Press*



Sales figures are unofficial. Yearly highs and lows reflect the previous 52 weeks plus the current week, but not the latest trading day. Where a split or stock dividend amounting to 25 percent or more has been paid, the year's high-low range and dividend are shown for the new stock only. Unless otherwise noted, rates of dividends are annual disbursements based on the latest declaration.

a — dividend also extra(s).
b — annual rate of dividend plus stock dividend.
cld — called.
d — new yearly low.
e — dividend declared or paid in preceding 12 months.
f — dividend in Canadian funds, subject to 15% non-residence tax.
g — dividend declared after split-up or stock dividend.
h — dividend paid this year, omitted, deferred, or no action taken at latest dividend meeting.
i — dividend declared or paid this year, an accumulative issue with dividends in arrears.
j — new issue in the past 52 weeks. The high-low range begins with the start of trading.
nd — next day delivery.
P/E — price-earnings ratio.
q — dividend declared or paid in preceding 12 months, plus stock dividend.
s — stock split. Dividend begins with date of split.
t — dividend paid in stock in preceding 12 months, estimated cash value on ex-dividend or ex-distribution date.
u — new yearly high.
v — trading halted.
vj — in bankruptcy or receivership or being reorganized under the Bankruptcy Act, or securities assumed by such companies.
wd — when distributed.
wi — when issued.
ww — with warrants.
x — ex-dividend or ex-rights.
xds — ex-distribution.
xw — without warrants.
y — ex-dividend and sales in full.
yld — yield.
z — sales in full.

هكذا من الاصل

مكتفامن الاصل

Manila Says Japan Will Consider Bond Plan

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

MANILA — Foreign Secretary Raul Manglapus said Monday that Japan would seriously consider a proposal from the Philippines to subscribe to a bond issue, which is part of Manila's plan to get its Asian neighbors to shoulder some costs associated with U.S. military bases in the Philippines.

"We have already told the Japanese they are our prospective vendees," Mr. Manglapus told reporters. "The reaction was positive. They said they would take it into serious consideration."

Details of the bond issue have not been disclosed.

Meanwhile, the head of the Congress committee on economic affairs said Tuesday that the Philippines will have a $1.5 billion foreign-exchange shortage from 1991 to 1992.

Congressman Margarito Teves said that the shortage, known as the financing gap, was estimated on the assumption that the country would succeed in obtaining debt rescheduling agreements and successfully drawing on long-term loans and grants in this period.

Under the bond proposal, an amount of money that Manila will get from the United States in exchange for the use of military bases in the country will be used to back the bond float.

"The bonds will then be sold to sympathetic buyers who would be willing to accept concessional interest over a period of years," Mr. Manglapus said. Proceeds will be used to buy back part of Manila's overseas debt of $28 billion, officials said.

"The intention is to offer this bond issue to our regional partners as a means of putting into reality our concept of some kind of burden sharing," said Raul Rabe, spokesman for the Philippines in the bases negotiations.

The lease on Clark Air Base, Subic Naval dockyard and four smaller military installations expires in September. The Philippines said it will allow the bases to stay until 1998. *(Reuters, AFP)*

Malaysia's Boom Threatened at Home

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

KUALA LUMPUR — Government officials are expressing optimism that the Gulf war will not hurt Malaysia's economic growth this year, but private economists say the country's long boom is threatened by rising prices and a deteriorating trade balance.

Finance Minister Daim Zainuddin, addressing the Dewan Negara, the country's senate, said late Monday that a forecast of 7.8 percent expansion in gross domestic product in 1991, made in December, would likely be met despite fears of a downturn. He said the forecast had already made allowance for slower growth in the major industrial nations.

Prime Minister Mahathir Mohamad, interviewed on government television, said growth prospects over the next few years will not be as good as last year, when GDP expanded by an estimated 9.4 percent.

Still, Mr. Mahathir said that as a net exporter of crude oil, Malaysia was much better placed than most other countries to cope with problems arising from the war.

Malaysian exporters have complained of losing markets for palm oil in some Middle Eastern countries, including Iraq, since the outbreak of the Gulf war.

Tourist arrivals in January were down 14.8 percent from the same month a year earlier when 1.2 million foreigners, including 857,000 Singaporeans, visited Malaysia, Tourism Development Corp. statistics show.

But in spite of the problems posed by the Gulf crisis, private economists say Malaysia's biggest problems are homegrown: a deteriorating trade balance and upward pressure on inflation and interest rates, all a result of the recent growth boom.

"What we have in Malaysia is a problem of too much success," a senior local banker said, "and the vital issue will be how the government plans to manage the success."

Inflation is expected to hit 4.0 percent this year, up from 3.2 percent in 1990.

And stoked by the strong domestic growth rates that hovered around 9 percent over the last three years, imports have boomed and outpaced growth in exports.

Economists say Malaysia's problems are the result of the country's recent boom, not the Gulf war.

In 1990, merchandise imports rose 26.5 percent, to 71.73 billion ringgit ($26.73 billion) while exports grew 16.6 percent to 78.4 billion ringgit.

The steady rise in imports, coupled with a continuing deficit in services trade, is expected to widen Malaysia's current account deficit to more than 7.0 billion ringgit in 1991, according to some economists.

The government said in January that the current account deficit widened to 3.33 billion ringgit in 1990 from 473 million in 1989, but some economists said the 1990 figure may be revised to as high as 5 billion.

Government officials have said the trade balance will improve gradually as plants built up by imported capital goods begin production and generate higher exports.

Government officials also said Malaysia's debt-service ratio, which has fallen to 7.7 percent in 1990 from a high of 19 percent in 1987, offers them greater flexibility in the event the external account worsens.

But private economists still fear the current account deficit is reaching crisis proportions. Analysts said the first effects would be seen in rising interest rates, and they expect banks to boost their base lending rates by a half to 1 percentage point from the current average of 7.5 percent over the next three months.

"The key to the whole problem will be maintaining foreign capital inflows," said Pauline Almeida, investment analyst with W.I. Carr (Far East) Ltd. "Though predicting inflows are tricky, we don't see investors shifting their sights away from Malaysia."

Approved foreign investments into Malaysia rose to a record 17.63 billion ringgit in 1990 from 8.65 billion in 1989.

Some economists said the Gulf war could slow foreign investment if anti-American sentiment in predominantly Moslem Malaysia forces the government to alter its support for the U.S.-led coalition in the Gulf.

Jomo Sundram, an economist with the University of Malaya, dismissed those fears but saw a decline in foreign investment nonetheless.

"There is going to be a tremendous realignment because of the war," he said. "Investments are going to be disrupted regardless of what stand Malaysia takes." *(AFP, Reuters)*

Automakers In Japan Boost Level Of Exports

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

TOKYO — Japan's two largest automakers, Toyota Motor Corp. and Nissan Motor Co., said Tuesday that their exports surged in January, but domestic sales were made at a dull pace.

They also said worldwide production grew sharply, with Toyota's domestic production hitting an all-time high for the month.

Toyota, Japan's top automaker, said exports surged 11.1 percent from a year before to 161,534 units, centering on the United States, while domestic sales inched down 0.1 percent to 133,303 units.

Nissan Motor said its exports jumped 13.4 percent to 77,876 units, led by shipments to Europe and Southeast Asia, but sales in Japan fell 3.3 percent to 77,295 units.

Toyota's share in the domestic market inched up 0.7 percent to 41.7 percent as the overall market contracted, while Nissan's share dipped 0.4 percent to 24.2 percent.

Worldwide production of Toyota jumped 14.5 percent to 383,800 units, with domestic production at 325,954 units. Nissan's overall output advanced 9.9 percent to 250,029 units, including domestic production of 182,960 units.

Japan's overall vehicle exports rose 2.4 percent from a year earlier to 511,362 units in January, the fourth successive month of year-on-year rises, industry sources said.

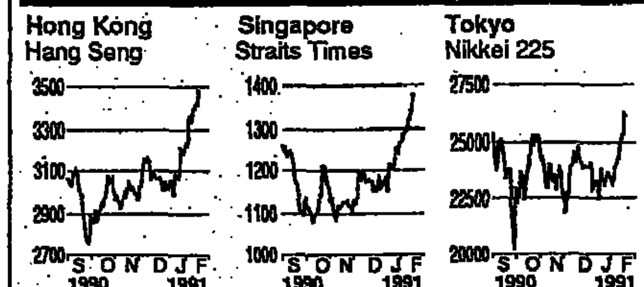
January exports comprised 415,219 cars, up 4.7 percent from a year earlier, and 96,143 commercial vehicles, down 6.5 percent, they said.

January exports of cars surpassed the previous record 411,939 set in January, 1989, the sources said.

Meanwhile, industry sources said South Korea's car exports to the United States have fallen so far this year, but overall exports and domestic sales have increased.

South Korean automakers exported a total of 15,158 cars in January, up 29 percent from the same month last year. *(AFP, Reuters)*

Investor's Asia



Exchange	Index	Tuesday Close	Prev. Close	% Change
Hong Kong	Hang Seng	3467.84	3473.42	-0.16
Singapore	Straits Times	1379.30	1378.13	+0.08
Sydney	All Ordinaries	1398.70	1399.30	-0.04
Tokyo	Nikkei 225	26166.98	26230.01	-0.24
Kuala Lumpur	Composite	555.34	545.96	+1.72
Bangkok	Book Club	728.23	725.46	+0.38
Seoul	Composite Stock	669.45	674.09	-0.69
Taipei	Weighted Price	5048.48	4729.65	+6.74
Manila	Composite	894.52	885.10	+1.06
Jakarta	Stock Index	388.25	382.27	+1.56
New Zealand	Barclays	1385.56	1404.29	-1.33
Bombay	National Index	572.17	526.75	+8.62

Sources: Reuters, AFP International Herald Tribune

Taiwan Stocks Surge On Hopes for Peace

Reuters

TAIPEI — Taiwan's volatile stock market surged 6.7 percent on Tuesday, one of its biggest gains ever, as speculators scrambled to buy on the first day after the Lunar New Year holidays.

Hopes that a Soviet peace proposal would end the Gulf war, and the strong performances of overseas stock markets, strengthened a traditional post-holiday buying wave, brokers said.

The weighted index jumped 318.83 points in active trading to 5,048.48, its highest close since Aug. 6, 1990. On Feb. 11, the last day of trading before the holiday, the index ended at 4,729.65.

Almost all the 211 stocks posted their maximum permitted gain of 7 percent; none fell.

"People have cash in hand left over from the New Year, so they rushed into the market after seven days of rest," said Benjamin Lee, an analyst at James Capel.

Taiwan's market, battered by an economic slowdown and tight liquidity for most of last year, began climbing after the Gulf war started last month, as speculators sought to position themselves for a postwar bull market.

Recent signs of a modest improvement in the economy have also boosted the market, which was languishing at 3,316.26 points on Jan. 16, just before the war began.

"Basically the domestic economy is becoming better, and new hope that the Gulf war will end soon stimulated the market further today," said Benjamin Chen of Baring Securities.

Brokers said there is still plenty of room for the index to rise, though many expect it to face strong resistance at 6,000 points, since the economy remains shaky.

"The market has the potential to reach 6,000 points in the medium term, but a temporary fall will be seen before that," said David Liou, analyst at Foremost Investment Services Co.

Citizen to Raise Output of LCDs

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

TOKYO — Citizen Watch Co. will invest 10 billion yen ($77 million) to build a plant to triple its output of liquid-crystal display panels, a spokesman said Tuesday.

Japan's second-largest watchmaker expects to complete the plant, in northern Japan, by December.

The expansion will enable Citizen to double production by late 1991 or early 1992 to the equivalent of 600,000 three-inch (7.62 centimeter) display panels. *(Reuters, AFP)*

Banker Predicts Australian Rate Cut

Agence France-Presse

SYDNEY — Australia's central bank hinted Tuesday that monetary policy could be eased further, prompting a top Australian banker to predict that official interest rates could fall another 1.5 percentage points by the middle of the year.

Bernie Fraser, governor of the Reserve Bank of Australia, said that while monetary policy "remains quite tight, as it needs to be, this does not mean that interest rates cannot come down further."

Cuts in interest rates depended on the depth of the nation's recession and whether the battle against inflation was won, he said.

"As well as watching trends in the economy, we will be looking also for further evidence that inflation is on the way down," Mr. Fraser added. "As that evidence accumulates, the scope for lower interest rates on a sustained basis will be enhanced."

Figures released last week showed that increases in oil price had boosted Australia's annual inflation rate to 6.9 percent. Economists remain hopeful, however, that inflation will fall this year.

Unemployment reached a seven-year high in January, sparking speculation that the government will cut interest rates to spur economic activity.

Last year, the government cut official interest rates in six stages, from 18 to 12 percent, following evidence that its tight monetary policy was crushing demand.

Will Bailey, chief executive of the ANZ Banking Group, said that interest rates could be eased without a huge increase in demand, which would worsen Australia's current account woes.

"I happen to believe if interest rates fell away now there would be no great resurge in consumer demand," he said.

He added that it was inequitable that Australia's real interest rates were about 6 to 7 percent compared with 2 percent in the United States.

He said he was "hopeful" that rates could be down another 1.5 percentage points by June or July.

"It may affect our exchange rate," he added, "but truly the demand in the community at the moment is much less than I have seen for years and years and years."

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INTERNATIONAL FUNDS February 19, 1991

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AS - Australian Dollars; AS - Austrian Schillings; BF - Belgian Francs; CS - Canadian Dollars; DM - Deutsche Mark; ECU - European Currency Unit; FF - French Francs; FL - Dutch Florin; LIt - Italian Lira; LF - Luxembourg Francs; p - pence; Ptas - Pesetas; SGS - Singapore Dollars; SF - Swiss Francs; Y - Yen; a - asked; + - Offer Prices; N.A. - Not Available; N.C. - Not Communicated; o - New; S - suspended; S/S - Stock Split; * - Ex-Dividend; ** - Ex-Rts; - @ Offer Price incl. 3% prelim. charge; ++ - Paris exchange; +++ - Amsterdam exchange; e - misquoted earlier; x - not registered with regulatory authority

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SPORTS

Ex-Oiler Pease Is No. 1 in World Draft

The Associated Press

ORLANDO, Florida — Brent Pease, who spent two years with the Houston Oilers and part of a season in Canada, was the first quarterback selected, by the Birmingham Fire, in the World League of American Football draft.

Former Notre Dame quarterback Tony Rice, perhaps the best-known player available, went on the second round, the 16th player taken overall. He was selected by Barcelona. Rice finished fourth in the 1989 Heisman Trophy voting.

The new league, which opens its season March 23, is conducting position-by-position drafts in preparation for training camps that begin Monday.

Pease got his chance with Houston as a replacement player in the 1987 strike.

Another strike replacement, Kevin Sweeney, was taken second by the Montreal Machine. Sweeney played for Dallas during the strike and later for both the Cowboys and San Francisco.

Many of the players taken had similar experiences.

Selected third was Mike Perez, who played briefly for the New York Giants. He went to the Frankfurt Galaxy.

He was followed by Mark Maye of North Carolina to the Raleigh-Durham Skyhawks; Scott Erney of Rutgers, the Barcelona Dragons; Kerwin Bell of Florida, the Orlando Thunder; Jason Garrett of Princeton, the San Antonio Riders; Ben Bennett of Duke, the Sacramento Surge; John Witkowski of Columbia, the London Monarchs, and Todd Hammel of Stephen F. Austin, the New York-New Jersey Knights.

All WLAF teams will operate no-huddle offenses.

"In the National Football League, the quarterback is responsible for 60 percent of the offensive production," said the World League's president, Mike Lynn.

"We expect the quarterbacks in our style of play to account for 70 or even 75 percent of the offense, so today holds even more significance for our clubs than you might expect."

Pease, 26, passed for 3,056 yards and 30 touchdowns in 10 games as a senior at Montana in 1986. He was drafted by the Minnesota Vikings in 1987 before going to the Oilers.

Birmingham's coach, Chan Gailey, said he remembered Pease's play with Houston and it was a factor in drafting him.

"I was on the Denver staff when he quarterbacked Houston and they beat us in a preseason game," Gailey said. "I remembered that.

"Brent has worked with wide-open offenses before, especially with Houston, and that's the way we'll be. He came highly recommended by coaches who have worked with him."

"The league has given me the opportunity to establish myself as a football player again," Pease said. "It's very exciting for me, as it is for all of these players."

Forty quarterbacks were selected in four rounds of drafting Monday, followed by eight rounds of wide receivers and three rounds of tight ends. The draft continues with defensive linemen Wednesday and linebackers Friday, concluding with defensive backs on Sunday.

Raleigh-Durham chose the first wide receiver, Clarence Seay, a 5-foot, 9-inch, 166-pounder (1.75 meters, 75 kilograms) from Texas-El Paso, who also returns kicks.

San Antonio, picking second, chose Jason Garrett's older brother, John, also a former Princeton star, for the league's first brother-to-brother passing combination.

Martin Back In BOC Race

Reuters

CAPE TOWN — South African solo sailor John Martin has rejoined the BOC round-the-world yacht race after sawing up a spare boom to brace his iceberg-damaged boat, a spokeswoman said Tuesday.

Jeanne van Rooyen said Martin, the race's overall leader as the fleet approached Cape Horn, would try to complete the third leg to Punta del Este, Uruguay, before having his boat repaired.

She said Martin called her by radio early Tuesday to say he was underway again after spending 10 hours making emergency repairs to the main stringer, which was cracked in two places when he hit a submerged iceberg Monday.

Platini, the Renaissance Man

International Herald Tribune

LONDON — Can it be that Michel Platini, prince of the past, is maturing into France's renaissance man?

The question, dressed in the superlatives much loved by his admirers, will accompany the thousands filling the Parc des Princes stadium in Paris on Wednesday night. After 13 matches in which it has been undefeated, Platini's national team takes on Spain in the most decisive European Championship match so far in the 1992 qualifying rounds.

Put simply, the French have to win to sustain their hopes and to augment a growing belief that Platini is a team builder on a par with Platini the performer.

Many of us doubted this. Not that we doubted the man; of his generation, only Johan Cruyff and Franz Beckenbauer played on such a high level, making them at once the most pleasing vision and the tactical fulcrum of their teams. Translating that into management skills is altogether different.

Rob Hughes

Out of the blue, the job was thrust on Platini in November 1988. He was 33, enjoying his role as TV front man, and with no thought to a coaching apprenticeship, never mind taking over a national squad in shock after losing his playing skills.

Because he had not learned to say no, he said yes. His first instinct, to bring back his contemporaries, were as misguided as the expectation that, simply because he was Platini, he would breathe genius into players who didn't have it.

Within months, Claude Bez, the fanciful Bordeaux president who sweet-talked the French federation and Platini into this premature liason, called for his head.

"Platini," Bez scoffed, "was the greatest of our players. But as chief of the national team, he's not up to it. In the interest of football, he must go."

In time, Bez went, sunk by his own mire of debt and corruption. Platini stayed. He took the early losses on the chin. He grew up rapidly and, with a wiser and faithful No. 2 in Gerard Houllier, began the restoration.

He has not found, and will not find, a midfield quartet to compare to himself, his precise little general, Alain Giresse, the competitive Jean Tigana and the spirited Spanish-born strong man, Luis Fernández.

However, at the back and up front, areas not quite second nature to him, Platini has dared to innovate. Fullback Manuel Amoros, 29, is the one remaining link to France's European championship team of 1984. Wednesday night, Amoros will gain his 71st cap, one short of Platini's own total.

As if this were a conspiracy, he is almost as Spanish as some of the players on the opposing team, which won its last game, 9-0, against Albania. Amoros's parents immigrated from Alicante, and the mix is a tough nut combined with a cavalier's verve.

BESIDE Amoros are two growing talents. Laurent Blanc, 23, sweeps with the liberation of a Beckenbauer. Once a center-forward, Blanc knows the route to goal but as Montpellier's captain he tempers his forays sensibly enough to be the reigning French player of the year.

Almost as versatile, even if he prefers the role of stopper, is Basile Boli, a veteran of 24. Boli was playing for Auxerre at 16 and like other youngsters from that team was sold to Olympique Marseille. It, for all its inner turmoil, provides more than half the French team.

Born in the Ivory Coast but of a father with a dual passport, Boli has a strong head for goals and scored the winner for France in Albania recently. He needed to

because Platini's prized striking partnership, Jean-Pierre Papin and Eric Cantona, was split by injury.

Papin, the country's most reliable scorer for years, selected himself. A fighter as his flattened nose suggests, he will go to any effort, through any agony, for a goal. Yet his pugnacious qualities were blunted at the international level — only six goals in 22 games — until Platini paired him with Cantona.

That was like mixing a molatov cocktail. Papin is explosive in a controlled sense. But Cantona? Oh la la. He is the most volatile creature in French soccer.

Experienced managers had failed to tame him. Cantona's skill and daring was abundant, but his temper was so vile that he was suspended for fighting with a teammate, suspended for indiscipline, suspended a year for castigating Henri Michel, Platini's predecessor on the national team, as "one of the most incompetent managers around."

Even Michel Hidalgo, the most successful manager in French history, suffered the errant Cantona for only three weeks after Marseille paid $3 million for him in 1988. Hidalgo called him ungovernable, suspended him indefinitely and dispatched him on loan to Marseille's sworn enemy, Bordeaux. A loan, no doubt, to poison the opposition.

Yet as soon as Cantona's ban was served, Platini courted him. "If Cantona is a problem player," said Platini, "I know 300 in the same category. If he's in form, I'll pick him."

FOR 11 games Papin and Cantona proved a more potent spearhead than any served by Platini's midfield craft. Perhaps I should say Cantona and Papin.

Eric *le terrible* outscored the master goalscorer. Indeed, he doubled the Marseille skipper's goals, Cantona getting nine in 11 matches until, last October, he needed knee surgery after a cruel foul.

Cantona's limbs were laid up, but his mouth remained active. "Why should I change because others would like me to?" he demanded. "I am what I am. Others are robots. Ever since I was a kid I have done or said impulsive things, idiotic things."

He is saying, like Sinatra, that he will do it his way. Platini is saying that two goal scorers are better than one.

"This generation is different," explains Platini. "This team can obtain results with sheer guts. Mentally they are stronger."

He has given his players ambition and credibility. And, as Platini is first to say, the mettle of France's competitiveness will be tested by Spain. The 13-match unbeaten sequence was built on friendly matches at a time when others had the World Cup as priority.

"The first step to credibility," he muses, "is to be world champions in friendly matches, as my own generation was." The second step, which eluded his generation, is to win the real thing.

Platini, however, had his attitudes tempered by playing for Juventus in Italy. We are now seeing that he meant the pragmatic thing he said toward the end: "Happiness is winning."

Rob Hughes is on the staff of the Sunday Times.

■ U.S. Player Armstrong Going to Santos

Desmond Armstrong, a defensive stalwart on the U.S. national team, will become the first American to play with a South American soccer team when he joins Santos of Brazil this week, Reuters reported.

The U.S. Soccer Federation said Monday that Armstrong would leave Wednesday for Brazil and join Santos on a three-month loan agreement with the federation.

SIDELINES

Soviets Say Klimova's Test Flawed

MOSCOW (Combined Dispatches) — A Soviet sports official said Tuesday that a drug test administered to figure skater Marina Klimova in Sofia at the European championships "was a mistake" and that the test in Sofia in late January was flawed.

"The Sofia anti-doping laboratory is not accredited at the IOC Medical Commission," said Vasili Gromyko, a deputy sports minister. He added that a Bulgarian doctor sealed the urine sample used in the test, though only an International Skating Union representative could do that.

"A crude violation of the confidential character of the analysis was committed in making public its result," Gromyko said.

In Munich, officials of next month's world championships said Tuesday that Klimova, who with her husband Sergei Ponomarenko won the ice dance title at the European championships as well as the world title two years ago, was on the official list submitted by the Soviet federation for the March 12-17 competition. *(AP, AFP)*

Kirchner, Nykkelmo Win in Biathlon

LAHTI, Finland (AP) — Mark Kirchner, who triumphed last year as an East German, won the men's 10-kilometer sprint gold medal Tuesday at the Biathlon World Championships.

Kirchner's winning time was 30 minutes, 48.1 seconds. Germany took a double victory with

Teammate Frank Luck was second, with Eirik Kvalfoss of Norway narrowly beating Andreas Zingerle of Italy for the bronze medal.

Grete Ingeborg Nykkelmo of Norway won the women's 7.5 kilometer sprint, Svetlana Davidova in second and her Soviet teammate Elena Golovina third.

For the Record

Fulke Walwyn, one of the greatest British racehorse trainers, died at the age of 80 on Monday night at his stables at Lambourn in southern England. *(Reuters)*

Grant Fuhr, in his first NHL game after a season-long suspension for substance abuse, stopped 27 shots as Edmonton beat New Jersey, 4-0, Monday night. *(AP)*

The Round-by-Round Draft of Quarterbacks and Receivers

QUARTERBACKS

First Round

1, Birmingham, Brent Pease, Montana. 2, Montreal, Kevin Sweeney, Fresno State. 3, Frankfurt, Mike Perez, San Jose State. 4, Raleigh-Durham, Mark Maye, North Carolina. 5, Barcelona, Scott Erney, Rutgers. 6, Orlando, Kerwin Bell, Florida. 7, San Antonio, Jason Garrett, Princeton. 8, Sacramento, Ben Bennett, Duke. 9, London, John Witkowski, Columbia. 10, New York, Todd Hammel, Stephen F. Austin.

Second Round

11, New York, Michael McCarthy, Canisius. 12, London, Lee Seitz, Temple. 13, Sacramento, Todd Ellis, South Carolina. 14, San Antonio, Paul Singer, Western Illinois. 15, Orlando, David Dacus, Houston. 16, Barcelona, Tony Rice, Notre Dame. 17, Raleigh-Durham, Bobby McAllister, Michigan State. 18, Frankfurt, Sammy Garza, Texas-El Paso. 19, Montreal, Mike Johnson, Akron. 20, Birmingham, Joe Pizzo, Mont Hill.

Third Round

21, Birmingham, Eric Jones, Vanderbilt. 22, Montreal, Todd Santos, San Diego State. 23, Frankfurt, Alex Espinoza, Iowa State. 24, Raleigh-Durham, Steve Gage, Tulsa. 25, Barcelona, Jay Gruden, Louisville. 26, Orlando, Tim Peterson, Wisconsin-Stout. 27, San Antonio, Frank Bauer, Lafayette. 28, Sacramento, Alfred Jenkins, Arizona. 29, London, Mickey Guidry, Louisiana State. 30, New York, Jack Stanley, Nevada.

Fourth Round

31, New York, Andrew Mallander, Colorado State. 32, London, Pat Hegarty, Texas-El Paso. 33, Sacramento, Ed Rubbert, Louisville. 34, San Antonio, Gerry Gdowski, Nebraska. 35, Orlando, Dave Schnell, Indiana. 36, Barcelona, Tony Jones, Salem College. 37, Raleigh-Durham, Wayne Johnson, Georgia. 38, Frankfurt, Don English, New Mexico Highlands. 39, Montreal, Michael Proctor, Murray State. 40, Birmingham, Gene Benhart, Western Illinois.

TIGHT ENDS

First Round

1, Montreal, Keith Jennings, Clemson. 2, Frankfurt, Chad Fortune, Louisville. 3, Raleigh-Durham, Dave Ellis, South Dakota. 4, Barcelona, Mike Hinnant, Temple. 5, Orlando, Tommie Stowers, Missouri. 6, San Antonio, Ronnie Williams, Oklahoma State. 7, Sacramento, Shane Strain, Minnesota. 8, London, Pat Davis, Syracuse. 9, New York, Adrian Moss, West Virginia. 10, Birmingham, Phil Ross, Oregon State.

Second Round

11, Birmingham, Mark Hopkins, Central Michigan. 12, New York, Sean Russell, San Diego. 13, London, David Harbour, Illinois. 14, Sacramento, Dave Colonna, Duke. 15, San Antonio, Charlie Darrington, Kentucky. 16, Orlando, Dennis Smith, Utah. 17, Barcelona, Todd Millikan, Nebraska. 18, Raleigh-Durham, Joe Meerten, Oregon. 19, Frankfurt, Todd Young, Penn State. 20, Montreal, K.D. Dunn, Clemson.

Third Round

21, Montreal, William Harris, Bishop. 22, Frankfurt, John Duff, New Mexico. 23, Raleigh-Durham, Kevin Serbickes, Texas Tech. 24, Barcelona, Demetrius Davis, UNLV. 25, Orlando, Dwayne Harrison, Nicholls State. 26, San Antonio, Craig James, Fresno State. 27, Sacramento, Mitch Dillard, Washington State. 28, London, Steve Fumi, Miami, Fla. 29, New York, Creis Davis, Southern U. 30, Birmingham, Curt Jones, Utah.

WIDE RECEIVERS

First Round

1, Raleigh-Durham, Clarence Seay, Texas-El Paso. 2, Barcelona, Gene Taylor, Fresno State. 3, Orlando, Wyatt Harris, Southern U. 4, San Antonio, Dwight Pickens, Fresno State. 5, Sacramento, Elliott Searcy, Southern U. 6, London, Dana Brinson, Nebraska. 7, New York, Cornell Burbage, Kentucky. 8, Birmingham, Willie Bouyer, Michigan State. 9, Montreal, Mike Codere, Eastern Kentucky. 10, Frankfurt, Charles Lockett, Long Beach State.

Second Round

11, Frankfurt, Andy Schillinger, Miami, Ohio. 12, Montreal, Willie Snead, Florida. 13, Birmingham, Gary Cosser, Clemson. 14, New York, Tony Jones, Florida. 15, London, John Horton, Arizona. 16, Sacramento, Calvin Mohammad, Texas Southern. 17, San Antonio, John Garrett, Princeton. 18, Orlando, John Simpson, Baylor. 19, Barcelona, Thomas Woods, Tennessee. 20, Raleigh-Durham, Marvin Hargrove, Richmond.

Third Round

21, Raleigh-Durham, Andre Johnson, Ferris State. 22, Barcelona, Rosie Magee, Louisiana State. 23, Orlando, Stevie Thomas, Bethune-Cookman. 24, San Antonio, Willie Marshall, Temple. 25, Sacramento, Paul Smith, Houston. 26, London, Adrian Kenney, Wisconsin-Stevens Point. 27, New York, Greg Lewis, Texas A&M. 28, Birmingham, William MacKall, Tennessee-Martin. 29, Montreal, Byron Franklin, Auburn. 30, Frankfurt, Curtis Reed, Millikin.

Fourth Round

31, Frankfurt, Solomon Miller, Utah State. 32, Montreal, Mike Ford, California. 33, Birmingham, Tyrone Watson, Tennessee State. 34, New York, Marty Gilbreath, San Diego State. 35, London, John Jarvis, Howard. 36, Sacramento, Carl Parker, Vanderbilt. 37, San Antonio, Bill Hess, West Chester. 38, Orlando, Calvin Nicholas, Grambling State. 39, Barcelona, Tim Egerton, Delaware State. 40, Raleigh-Durham, Demsey Norman, St. Francis.

Fifth Round

41, Raleigh-Durham, Paul Jokisch, Michigan. 42, Barcelona, Bill Osborn, Pittsburgh. 43, Orlando, Chris Roscoe, Howell. 44, San Antonio, Gary Goodes, Indiana. 45, Sacramento, Pace Craig, Indiana. 46, London, Howard Hackaby, Florida A&M. 47, New York, Chris Golters, Minnesota. 48, Birmingham, Melvin Patterson, Stephen F. Austin. 49, Montreal, Todd White, Fullerton State. 50, Frankfurt, Cedric Gordon, Ferris State.

Sixth Round

51, Frankfurt, Craig Morton, Dartmouth. 52, Montreal, Richard Estell, Kansas. 53, Birmingham, Harry Mahre, William & Mary. 54, New York, Joey Clinkscales, Tennessee. 55, London, Chris Harkness, Ashland. 56, Sacramento, Steve Williams, Illinois. 57, San Antonio, Wayne Coffey, Southwest Texas State. 58, Orlando, Cedric Tillman, Northern Colorado. 59, Barcelona, Marson Gregory, Nebraska. 60, Raleigh-Durham, Norm McGee, North Dakota.

Seventh Round

61, Raleigh-Durham, Tracy Martin, North Dakota. 62, Barcelona, Marcus Cherry, Boston College. 63, Orlando, Bruce Lasane, Florida State. 64, San Antonio, Glenn Antrum, Connecticut. 65, Sacramento, Al Owens, New Mexico. 66, London, Derek Washington, Long Beach State. 67, New York, Henry Tuten, Pittsburgh. 68, Birmingham, Gerald Mitchell, Vanderbilt. 69, Montreal, Gary Couch, Minnesota. 70, Frankfurt, Bruce Lane, Fairmont State.

Eighth Round

71, Frankfurt, Alvin Lee, Louisiana State. 72, Montreal, Leslie Duncan, Northern Arizona. 73, Birmingham, Dale Amos, Franklin & Marshall. 74, New York, Jerome McIntosh, Tulane. 75, London, Percy Waddle, Texas A&M. 76, Sacramento, Warren Parker, St. Mary's. 77, San Antonio, Lee Morris, Oklahoma. 78, Orlando, Alfonso Garcia, Fort Lewis. 79, Barcelona, Brian Gardner, Prairie View A&M. 80, Raleigh-Durham, Marc Zeno, Tulane.

BOOKS

THE PENGUIN BOOK OF LIES

Edited by Philip Kerr. 543 pages. $24.95. Viking Inc., 40 West 23d Street, New York, N. Y. 10010.

Reviewed by S. Schoenbaum

"OF making many books there is no end," we read in Ecclesiastes; "and much study is a weariness of the flesh." So it is, but the reading of some books is more of a weariness than others. "The Penguin Book of Lies" is no weariness at all, despite the fact that Philip Kerr has had so much to choose from for his copious anthology. From the beginning of recorded history there has been no shortage of lies, stings, scams and noteworthy deceits.

Kerr begins with the Old Testament: the passage in Genesis in which Rebekah connives with her son Jacob (a smooth man) to fetch his elderly and dim-visioned father Isaac the savory meat Isaac has requested of Esau, the first born. Rebekah instructs Jacob to put kid skins upon his hands and the smooth of his neck. So it was done, and Isaac was deceived by this hairy lie and blessed Jacob. From Judges Kerr chooses the passage in which Samson lies to Delilah about the secret of his strength — before telling her the truth — after which his locks are shaved and he finds himself eyeless in Gaza, at the mill with slaves.

What a procession of worthies and unworthies is contrapuntally assembled for the 2,500 or so years covered by this anthology. Liars and those who have meditated on mendacity: Plutarch, Cicero, Quintilian (how the orator should employ a lie), St. Augustine, Martin Luther (on Judas the liar), Washington Irving, Izaak Walton, Machiavelli, Carlyle, Cardinal Newman, Mark Twain (George Washington and the cherry tree), P. T. Barnum, Dr. Freud (lies told by children), young Nixon, Alger Hiss, older Nixon (Watergate), Ernest Hemingway (and mythomania), Lawrence of Arabia, and "The Third Man" (Kim Philby).

If the introduction is rather lightweight, Kerr has also contributed numerous prefatory paragraphs to individual selections, which number well over a hundred. (Alas, there is no index.)

Arthur Koestler comments on Agitprop — the Agitation and Propaganda Department of the Comintern. Anti-Semitic lies proliferate in modern times. Thus we encounter the notorious Protocols of the Elders of Zion allegedly read by a leader of Zion to a secret gathering of elders; it first appeared early in the century and would become grist for the Nazi mills. Canards about Jewish ritual murder are represented by an article from the ritual murder special of 1934 of Der Stürmer, owned and edited by Julius Streicher, who would be hanged at Nuremberg for war crimes. Adolf Hitler inevitably finds a place in the volume for "Mein Kampf" (on war propaganda and the causes of the collapse of the German Reich after World War I).

Imaginative literature, sometimes dealing with the very themes addressed in "The Penguin Book of Lies," is editorially excluded. "There is enough lying in real life," Kerr writes, "without having to take account of the fictitious lie as well." We hear about Perkin Warbeck, a pretender to the throne of the first Tudor monarch, Henry VII, from James Gairdner's 19th-century "Life of Richard III"; but John Ford's impressive post-Shakespearean tragedy "Perkin Warbeck" is not mentioned. Never mind: In "The Penguin Book of Lies" the curious will find God's plenty — or is it the Devil's? — of fascinating items to keep a drowsy reader awake through a long winter's evening. And that's the honest truth.

S. Schoenbaum, the director of the Center for Renaissance and Baroque Studies at the University of Maryland, wrote this for The Washington Post.

BEST SELLERS

The New York Times

This list is based on reports from more than 2,000 bookstores throughout the United States. Weeks on list are not necessarily consecutive.

FICTION

This Week		Last Week	Weeks on List
1	COLD FIRE, by Dean R. Koontz	1	4
2	THE SECRET PILGRIM, by John le Carré	2	6
3	BATTLEGROUND, by W. E. B. Griffin	4	4
4	FORGIVING, by LaVyrle Spencer		1
5	THE PLAINS OF PASSAGE, by Jean M. Auel	3	18
6	CIRCLE OF FRIENDS, by Maeve Binchy	6	4
7	POSSESSION, by A.S. Byatt	7	9
8	THE OLD CONTEMPTIBLES, by Martha Grimes		1
9	THE FOURTH K, by Mario Puzo	5	6
10	MAGIC HOUR, by Susan Isaacs	14	2
11	MIDDLE PASSAGE, by Charles Johnson	11	3
12	DAZZLE, by Judith Krantz	8	12
13	VITAL SIGNS, by Robin Cook	9	5
14	THE WITCHING HOUR, by Anne Rice	12	15
15	JURASSIC PARK, by Michael Crichton	10	12

NONFICTION

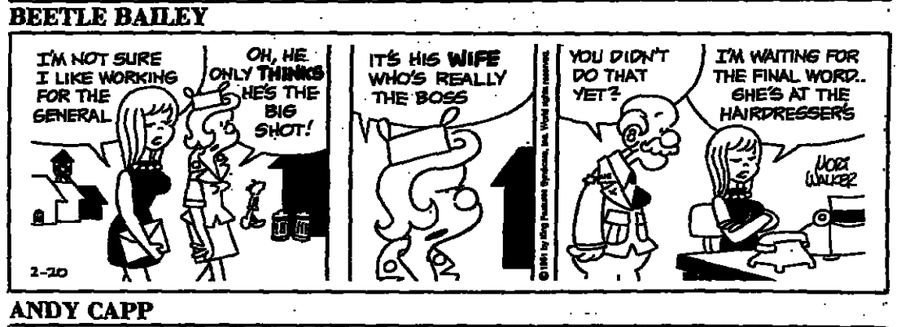
1	IRON JOHN, by Robert Bly	2	13
2	THE PRIZE, by Daniel Yergin	1	3
3	A LIFE ON THE ROAD, by Charles Kuralt	3	14
4	YOU JUST DON'T UNDERSTAND, by Deborah Tannen	4	28
5	PATRIMONY, by Philip Roth	12	4
6	THE CIVIL WAR, by Geoffrey C. Ward with Ric Burns and Ken Burns	5	19
7	MILLIE'S BOOK, as dictated to Barbara Bush	7	21
8	THE NEW RUSSIANS, by Hedrick Smith	6	5
9	THE SPIRITUAL LIFE OF CHILDREN, by Robert Coles	9	5
10	BO KNOWS BO, by Bo Jackson and Dick Schaap	8	14
11	POWERSHIFT, by Alvin Toffler	11	14
12	AND THE SEA WILL TELL, by Vincent Bugliosi with Bruce B. Henderson		1
13	DARKNESS VISIBLE, by William Styron	10	17
14	THE JAPAN THAT CAN SAY NO, by Shintaro Ishihara		1
15	GOD, COUNTRY, NOTRE DAME, by Theodore M. Hesburgh with Jerry Reedy	15	6

ADVICE, HOW-TO AND MISCELLANEOUS

1	FINANCIAL SELF-DEFENSE, by Charles J. Givens	2	11
2	HOMECOMING, by John Bradshaw	1	27
3	WEALTH WITHOUT RISK, by Charles J. Givens	3	99
4	WHERE'S WALDO? by Martin Handford	4	17
5	FIND WALDO NOW, by Martin Handford	6	11

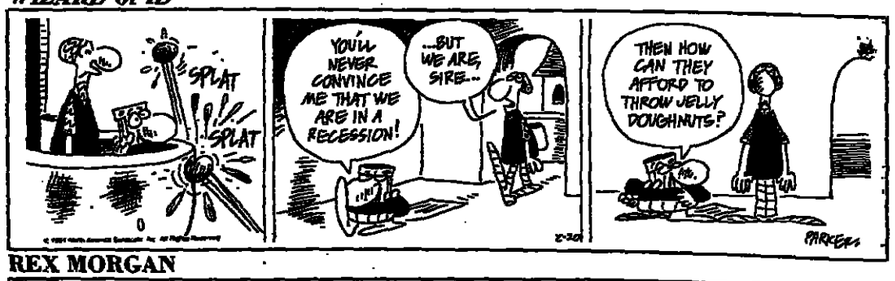
PEANUTS

BEETLE BAILEY

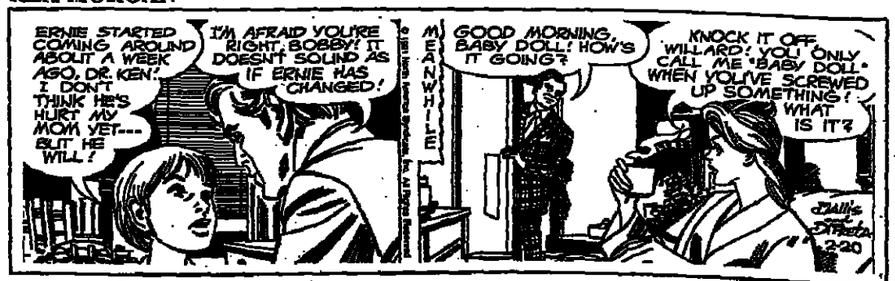


ANDY CAPP

WIZARD of ID



REX MORGAN



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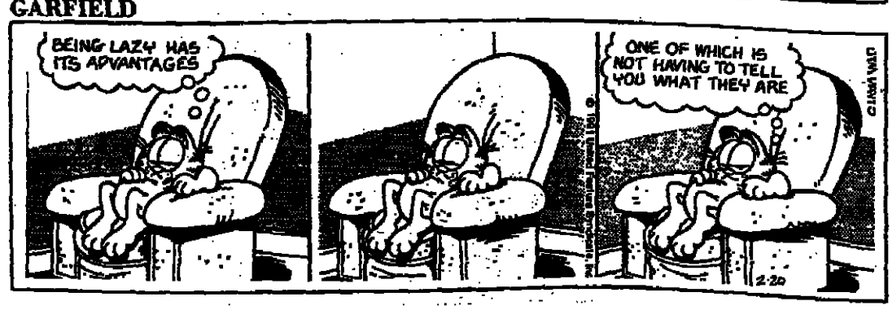

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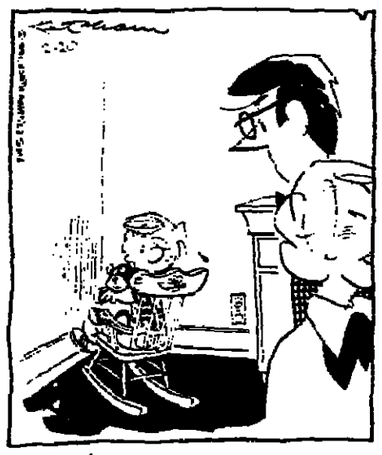
DENNIS THE MENACE



JUMBLE. THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

CIROU

DOTUB

OPEATT

SUDJAT

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print answer here: ( ) "( )( )( )( )( )"

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: PRONE LARVA VIRILE TUMULT
Answer: How to avoid having enemies— OUTLIVE THEM

BLONDIE

هكذا من الاصل

SPORTS

5 Freshmen Make North Carolina a Now and Future Team

By Ken Denlinger
Washington Post Service

Dean Smith was airborne. A call at a critical time had gone against North Carolina and sent the old coach into youthful contortions.

Off the floor he went, fist high, body surging and twisting into a Michael Jordanlike 360-degree spin. Slyly, back from orbit, he later gave the hand-to-throat choke sign to an official whose eyes were focused elsewhere.

When such displays are added to slam-dunk contests, take Smith as the underpriced sleeper in the master's division. Also close to certain is that this consummate competitor is not leaving basketball until he gets the 167 victories necessary to pass the 875 of Adolph Rupp and make him the winningest college coach of all time.

In Smith's early years as a head coach, John Wooden still was obscure and the National Collegiate Athletic Association invited only 24 teams to its tournament. Now Smith is just shy of 60 and in his 30th season, all at North Carolina.

Yet rarely has he or his team seemed so young. Although none of them has made much of an impact in any meaningful category, his fabulous freshmen are the hot topic — around campus, around the Atlantic Coast Conference, around the country.

Look what Smith's got, the know-it-alls keep saying. He finally hopped off his throne, worked at recruiting for a change and signed the best high-school crop in college basketball history.

All that may prove wise and accurate. What Smith has right now is what he's almost always had: a senior-dominated team headed for the NCAA tournament with a good shot at the semifinals and a future that seems even more exciting.

Exasperated, Smith says: "I'm trying to make this the North Carolina basketball team, not the North Carolina freshman basketball team. The kids themselves are great, but I thought we'd get a little more contribution out of them. I thought maybe two or three would be in there getting 20 minutes a game. That hasn't happened yet."

Combined, Eric Montross, Clifford Rozier and Pat Sullivan average about the 12.5 points senior Pete Chilcutt manages himself. Yet those front-court freshmen gather most of the off-court attention. Same with the back court, where senior King Rice has almost three times as many assists as turnovers, but still the fans say, "Wait till Derrick Phelps takes over at point guard."

One reason for the extraordinary interest in the freshmen is that Smith recruited an exceptional one for each position: center Montross, forwards Rozier and Sullivan, ball handler Phelps and, in Brian Reese, a shooting guard.

Usually Smith limits himself to no more than one James Worthy, Sam Perkins or Michael Jordan per recruiting class. This time, he was greedier than usual.

In ways obvious and subtle, the freshmen have made an impact. They are totaling about 20 points and 12 rebounds a game. As the season has progressed, the potentially thrilling inside players, Montross and Rozier, seem to have become more comfortable with North Carolina's system and more unnerving to opponents.

Before Montross, nobody at North Carolina had worn the number 00. Much was made of that until it was determined that Montross at 19 was being no more flashy than his coach had been at about 14 — Smith long ago had been double-zero for his junior-high team in Kansas. The family has a picture to prove it.

"I was a star," Smith said. "I was 5-10. Then I quit growing and everybody passed me. To show you I wasn't any good in college" — on Kansas teams that included the 1952 NCAA titlists — "I was the guy who had to change numbers each year. I was 33 as a sophomore. I had 22 as a senior."

North Carolina this season has sprouted its first 7-foot (2.13-meter) players under Smith — Montross, sophomore Matt Wenstrom and redshirted freshman Kevin Salvadori.

For years, opponents have accused Smith of listing his players as shorter than they actually are. Each player has the option to adjust his official height by an inch, up or down, Smith explained, adding: "This year, they all wanted to be 7-footers."

But humility is a lesson learned early at North Carolina. This year, it was a 50-27 pasting delivered by the upperclassmen during a 16-minute scrimmage before an audience of about 3,000 high-school players and their coaches.

"We came in with big heads," Rozier said. "We were the next this 'n' that in our various states. They dogged us. We couldn't score, get the rebound. They made us look bad in front of a lot of people. Brought us down to size. Made us want to listen to him."

Trying to win now and create the experience necessary to remain excellent next season — and the ones after that — Smith has substituted even more liberally than usual, especially in the first half. So frequently do players rise from the bench, hustle to the scorer's table and replace others who trot back to the bench that the process resembles a seamless snakelike wave.

It's worked. North Carolina is now one shy of last season's total of 21 victories. And — get this — that 21-13 record was considered a bummer. It was the first time since 1965-66 that North Carolina had hit double figures in losses.

The reason, Smith said, was defense. The statistic he holds most dear is points per possession. Allowing more than 0.8 is unacceptable; the average last season was 0.87.

"I was embarrassed," Smith said. "Generally, that's what got us places. I looked at tapes and said: 'Gosh, what have I done here? We weren't getting that continuous effort defensively."

There have been 20-minute tape sessions that emphasize Rozier's problems with boxing out and gaining better rebounding position on defense. One game, a six-point loss, Rozier played five minutes, took no shots, had one rebound, one turnover and two assists.

In 95 out of 100 other major-college programs, Rozier would have played enough to get at least 10 to 12 shots. Knowing that, he still chose patience and North Carolina.

This consummate competitor almost certainly is not quitting until he becomes the winningest college coach of all time.

Reuters

Rijo Signed By Reds for $9 Million

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

CINCINNATI — Pitcher Jose Rijo, the most valuable players in the World Series, avoided salary arbitration by agreeing Tuesday to a three-year, $9 million contract with the Cincinnati Reds.

Bo Jackson, who obviously knows salary arbitration better than Barry Bonds and Bobby Bonilla, did likewise.

Rijo, who pitched the Reds to two World Series victories in their four-game sweep of the Oakland Athletics, will receive a $250,000 signing bonus and salaries of $2.25 million this season, $3 million next season and $3.5 million in 1993. The 25-year-old right-hander, who was 14-8 with a 2.70 earned-run average last season, can also earn as much as $500,000 per season in performance bonuses.

Rijo, who made $700,000 last year, who had asked for $2.9 million, while the Reds offered $1.6 million. He became the 39th player to average $3 million per season.

Jackson, whose offensive production last season did not compare with that of the Pittsburgh Pirates' terrific twosome, opted Monday to forgo his arbitration hearing, scheduled for Tuesday, and emerged with $75,000 more than Bonds and only $25,000 less than Bonilla for the 1991 season.

Jackson and the Kansas City Royals agreed to a $2,375,000 salary. Last season, he got $1 million, the result of an arbitration loss.

Bonds and Bonilla, who lost in arbitration a year ago, earlier had lost again. Bonds, the National League most valuable player, got $2.3 million and Bonilla, who has been in the major leagues a season and a half longer than Jackson, got $2.4 million.

Jackson submitted an arbitration bid of $2.7 million, Bonds $3.25 million and Bonilla $3.475 million. Jackson emerged in better fiscal shape after a poorer performance on the field.

Last season, Jackson batted .272, hit 28 home runs and drove in 78 runs. Bonds batted .301 with 33 homers and 114 RBIs, Bonilla .280 with 32 homers and 120 RBIs. Bonds also had a .565 slugging percentage to .523 for Jackson, who is also a running back for the Los Angeles Raiders.

Eric King and the Cleveland Indians settled on a $1.45 million salary before their hearing. After earning $455,000 last season, King wanted $1.75 million for his 12-4 record and came closer to that figure than to the Indians' $950,000.

Dan Pasqua accepted the Chicago White Sox offer of $800,000, more than doubling the $375,000 salary he received as a platooned designated hitter and outfielder. Oddibe McDowell of Atlanta agreed to a $925,000 salary, representing a more modest raise from the $690,000 he earned last year.

Cory Snyder of the White Sox and Jim Gantner of Milwaukee, who sought twice as much as the Brewers wanted to pay him, $2 million to $1 million, had their cases heard Monday. *(AP, NYT)*

Daly Will Have Magic But No Escapes in '92

By Dave Anderson
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — In the Olympics' devotion to athletes, team coaches in any sport never receive what they are assigned to produce: a gold medal. And in Barcelona next year more than ever before, the U.S. Olympic basketball coach must produce a gold medal.

In Seoul in 1988, when John Thompson's team was a bronze bust, he was working with college kids against the older Soviets. In Munich in 1972, when Hank Iba's team had to accept a silver to the Soviets' gold, he was robbed by the timekeepers. But for Chuck Daly next year, no excuses will be accepted.

Not with a team that will include several of the National Basketball Association's best players: Earvin (Magic) Johnson, Patrick Ewing, Charles Barkley, Karl Malone and maybe Michael Jordan.

Vantage Point

Most people will assume that with so much talent in red-white-and-blue uniforms, Daly's team can't lose. And it better not. That's why he's already deflecting the burden.

"People who go through that thought process," Daly was saying, "don't realize how good the Yugoslavs and the Russians are. And those teams have played together longer. Our guys are only going to have about a month to adjust to playing together."

Like several other Olympic sports, such as hockey, soccer, and tennis, basketball is now open to real pros while trust-fund pros compete in skiing and track and field. As it should be.

For years the Soviet Union and other Communist-bloc nations used state-sponsored basketball "pros," but for the first time, NBA pros will be eligible for the U.S. team. With as many as nine pros expected on the roster, a pro coach was wisely chosen: the sartorial swami of the reigning champion Detroit Pistons, the first NBA team to win two consecutive titles since the Boston Celtics in 1968 and 1969.

Johnson, Ewing, Barkley and Malone have expressed their desire to be Olympians but Jordan, while tempted to add a gold medal to the one he earned at Los Angeles in 1984, has not committed himself yet.

"Michael's time is his most precious commodity," said David Falk, his ProServ representative. "I think it will come down to his comfort level at the time. How the Bulls do will be a factor.

"Winning an NBA championship is still his overriding goal. But when he played in Spain on a Nike tour last summer, he got a different perspective of how basketball is respected around the world."

JOHNSON has told his agent, Lon Rosen, to clear his 1992 between-seasons schedule. His camps for kids and adults will be held after the Games end. As a spokesman for a Spanish meat-packing company, he presided at the opening of the Olympic basketball arena in Barcelona.

"More than anything else," Rosen said, "Magic wants an Olympic gold medal. He's been on championship teams at every other level: the state high-school tournament in Michigan, the NCAA at Michigan State, and the NBA with the Lakers. Now he wants a gold medal."

With the NBA's ego at stake, this will be an NBA production. Of the 13 members on the committee that chose Daly and will choose the team, six are NBA general managers, including Jack McCloskey of the Pistons.

The committee, which will select another NBA coach and two college coaches for Daly's staff, also includes Rod Thorn, the NBA's vice president for operations, and Charles Grantham, the executive director of the National Basketball Players Association.

"I'll have a very small input in the selection of the team and the other coaches," Daly said. "But that's perfectly agreeable to me. I have every confidence in the committee."

Presumably the NBA-dominated committee will choose players who fit Daly's style as well as the international rules under which the Olympic tournament is conducted.

"I'm not concerned about adjusting to the international rules; I've conducted clinics in Italy and Spain with those rules," Daly said. "It's still basketball."

In the 82-76 loss to the Soviet Union in the semifinal at the 1988 Games, the Americans' best 3-point shooter, Hershey Hawkins, now with the Philadelphia 76ers, was on the bench with a damaged knee. Rimas Kourtinaitis, the blond Soviet guard with the rat-tail haircut, got 28 points. Twelve were off 3-point shots, as many as all the Americans.

"I thought John Thompson did a good coaching job; he just didn't have enough weapons," Daly said. "Losing one key guy like Hawkins, that's the pressure you're under."

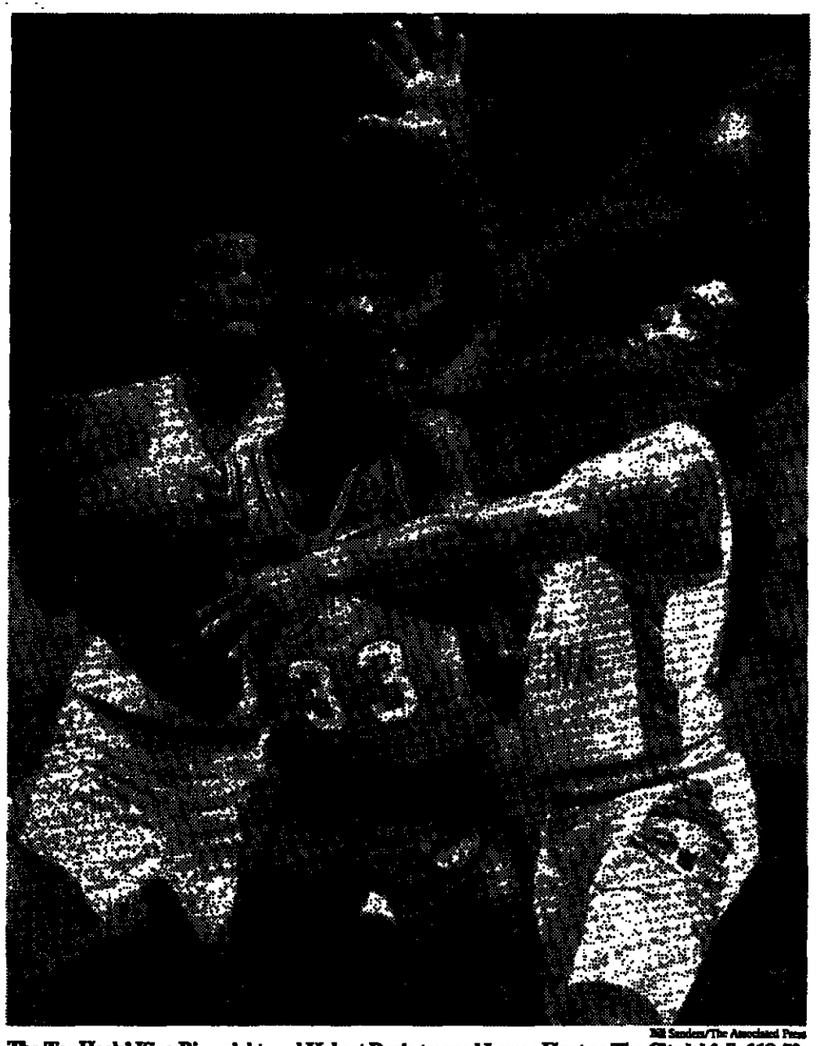
Daly will surely have more than one 3-point specialist willing to compete in the Olympics for generous per-diem expenses but no salary. Players will probably be lodged in a first-class hotel or possibly private villas rather than in the Spartan quarters of the Olympic Village unless a terrorist threat is feared.

With the NBA playoffs lasting into June, any players from the two teams in the championship series won't get much of a rest. The team, which is expected to include no more than four collegians or NBA rookies, will assemble in late June for practices and a tour of exhibition games before the Summer Games open July 25.

"Anytime you represent your country, that's a different type of pressure," Daly said.

But next year the new Olympic coach will see it up close and personal. In winning nine Olympic gold medals since 1936, the U.S. basketball teams have an 84-2 record.

Not many people remember the 84 victories but too many remember the two that got away. With all those NBA players available, Daly better not let a third get away.



Bill Sanders/The Associated Press

The Tar Heels' King Rice, right, and Hubert Davis trapped Lamar Hunt as The Citadel fell, 118-50.

North Carolina's Romp Gives Smith 20 Victories For 21st Straight Time

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

Dean Smith has reached another high plateau.

In Chapel Hill, North Carolina, his sixth-ranked North Carolina Tar Heels routed The Citadel, 118-50, on Monday night to give Smith his 21st straight 20-victory season. And the Tar Heels, 20-4, posted their romp in typical Smith style, with 14 of their 15 players scoring.

It was the 708th victory for Smith, and the victim was The Citadel coach, Randy Nesbit, who has seen North Carolina from all the wrong angles.

"I've played against North Carolina, been an assistant against North Carolina and been a head coach against North Carolina," Nesbit said, "and I think this is one of the best teams I've ever seen, talentwise.

"This may not be the best starting five ever for North Carolina, but it's the best one through 12."

Nesbit got to see the entire team as all 15 players were in the game by the 10:56 mark of the second half and 14 scored. Hubert Davis and Clifford Rozier each got 15 points, Rick Fox added 13 and Eric Montross and Brian Reese each had 11.

In fact, when the Tar Heels have needed a victory through the years, the Bulldogs have always been there to give it to them — 18 times in a row without a victory.

North Carolina scored the first 14 points, while the Bulldogs were struggling with four turnovers, a blocked shot, one missed three-pointer and a charging call.

"I'm pleased we won by enough so we could play a lot of people," Smith said. "We had them badly outmanned, but we treated them with respect."

The Tar Heels led by 62-21 at intermission and opened the second half with a 14-2 run that let Smith empty the bench.

North Carolina tied Kentucky for most 20-victory seasons and, with 1,499, moved one ahead of the Wildcats on the all-time victory list.

COLLEGE BASKETBALL

No. 1 UNLV 122, Long Beach State 75: Larry Johnson scored 34 points, 22 in the first half, as the Rebels added a 47-point thumping of the 49ers to the 51-point rout last month. The Rebels were already well en route to winning their 34th straight, with a 16-1 lead, before Johnson scored his first point in Long Beach, California.

No. 7 Syracuse 88, Florida State 79: In Syracuse, New York, Dave Johnson scored 26 points for the Orangemen (23-3), who used an attacking defense to turn back Florida State (13-10). The Seminoles led, 21-14, when Syracuse went to the press and launched a 26-6 run.

No. 10 East Tennessee 102, Western Carolina 78: In Johnson City, Tennessee, Rodney English scored 25 points and Calvin Talford 24 for East Tennessee State (24-3). Western Carolina (11-14) halved a 20-point deficit before the Buccaneers went on a late run.

No. 11 Southern Mississippi 88, Texas-Pan American 77: In Edinburg, Texas, Darrin Chancellor scored 24 points as the visitors won their 20th game by holding off a concerted effort by 18-game loser Pan American.

No. 17 Nebraska 82, N. Illinois 73: In Lincoln, Nebraska, the Cornhuskers (22-4) needed a school record-tying 40 points by center Rich King to beat the Huskies (20-4). Nebraska, down by eight midway through the second half, led by only a point with three minutes left, but put the game away at the free throw line. *(AP, UPI)*

The AP's Top 25 Teams

First-place votes in parentheses, records through Feb. 18, total points based on 25 for a first place vote through one for a 25th place vote, and last week's rankings:

	Record	Pts	Pvs
1. UNLV (63)	23-0	1,575	1
2. Ohio St.	22-1	1,501	2
3. Arkansas	25-2	1,449	3
4. Indiana	22-3	1,347	4
5. Syracuse	23-3	1,227	7
6. North Carolina	20-4	1,256	8
7. Duke	22-5	1,153	5
8. Kansas	19-4	1,079	11
9. Arizona	20-5	1,058	6
10. Utah	24-2	920	14
11. Southern Miss.	28-3	901	9
12. Kentucky	19-5	851	16
13. E. Tennessee St.	24-3	755	10
14. Nebraska	22-4	747	17
15. New Mexico St.	19-3	684	12
16. Oklahoma St.	18-5	527	21
17. UCLA	18-7	508	15
18. St. John's	17-4	480	13
19. LSU	17-7	475	20
20. Virginia	19-7	468	19
21. Mississippi St.	17-6	327	23
22. Pittsburgh	18-8	226	22
23. Princeton	18-2	216	25
24. Seton Hall	16-7	180	—
25. Georgetown	15-8	102	18

SCOREBOARD

BASKETBALL

NBA Standings

EASTERN CONFERENCE

Atlantic Division

	W	L	Pct	GB
Boston	39	12	.765	—
Philadelphia	26	24	.520	12½
New York	22	29	.431	17
Washington	22	30	.423	17½
New Jersey	16	35	.314	23
Miami	15	35	.300	23½
Central Division				
Chicago	36	14	.720	—
Detroit	36	17	.679	1½
Milwaukee	32	20	.615	5
Atlanta	27	23	.540	9
Indiana	21	28	.429	14½
Cleveland	18	34	.346	19
Charlotte	15	35	.300	21

WESTERN CONFERENCE

Midwest Division

	W	L	Pct	GB
San Antonio	33	16	.673	—
Utah	34	17	.667	—
Houston	29	22	.569	5
Dallas	20	29	.408	13
Minnesota	17	33	.340	16½
Orlando	15	35	.300	18½
Denver	14	36	.280	19½
Pacific Division				
Portland	41	10	.804	—
L.A. Lakers	37	13	.740	3½
Phoenix	32	17	.653	8
Golden State	28	22	.560	12½
Seattle	23	26	.469	17
L.A. Clippers	16	34	.320	24½
Sacramento	15	33	.313	24½

MONDAY'S RESULTS

Chicago	26	22	34	38—118
Cleveland	28	22	22	22— 95

Jordan 11-24 10-11 32, Grant 9-12 2-4 20; Daugherty 15-21 0-1 30, Ehlo 7-18 0-0 14. Rebounds: Chicago 44 (Cartwright 7), Cleveland 38 (Williams 8). Assists: Chicago 24 (Pippen 6), Cleveland 32 (Morton 7).

San Antonio	19	28	22	28— 87
Utah	26	27	22	27—102

Robinson 7-13 12-17 26, Elliott 5-14 2-2 12; K. Malone 10-22 4-7 26, Stockton 7-15 4-6 18. Rebounds: San Antonio 49 (Schintzius 11), Utah 55 (K.Malone 16). Assists: San Antonio 15 (Elliott, Anderson, Pressey 3), Utah 32 (Stockton 18).

Seattle	18	25	23	17—83
Detroit	18	22	22	23—85

E. Johnson 9-18 2-4 20, McKey 5-17 3-6 13; Rodman 6-17 7-10 19, Dumars 7-16 1-2 15. Rebounds: Seattle 54 (Kemp 13), Detroit 46 (Rodman 15). Assists: Seattle 22 (McMillan 7), Detroit 18 (Dumars 7).

Denver	33	21	30	30—114
Minnesota	39	27	27	35—128

Jackson 14-27 2-2 30, Woolridge 11-19 8-11 30; Campbell 9-18 7-9 25, Corbin 8-15 7-9 23. Rebounds: Denver 53 (Rasmussen 13), Minnesota 65 (Murphy 11). Assists: Denver 25 (Jackson 8), Minnesota 36 (Richardson 11).

Dallas	15	22	30	29—107
Golden State	29	22	28	29—101

English 13-18 0-0 24, Harper 8-15 6-8 24; Mullin 13-20 7-7 33, Richmond 9-19 6-9 24. Rebounds: Dallas 44 (Williams 7), Golden State 39 (Hardaway 7). Assists: Dallas 35 (Harper 12), Golden State 19 (Mullin, Hardaway 5).

Major College Scores

EAST

La Salle 94, Manhattan 70
Marist 87, Long Island U. 85
Penn St. 69, George Washington 65
Siena 87, Canisius 67
Syracuse 88, Florida St. 79
Villanova 73, Boston College 61

SOUTH

Alabama St. 102, Grambling St. 81
Alcorn St. 94, Texas Southern 79
Austin Peay 98, Tennessee Tech 89
Charleston Southern 93, N.C.-Asheville 76
Coll. of Charleston 64, Brooklyn Col. 61
Delaware St. 115, Florida A&M 101
E. Kentucky 79, Middle Tenn. 74
E. Tennessee St. 102, W. Carolina 78
Howard U. 91, S. Carolina St. 87
Jackson St. 84, Miss. Valley St. 73
Md.-E. Shore 117, Bethune-Cookman 88
Morgan St. 101, N. Carolina A&T 94
Murray St. 65, Tennessee St. 64
North Carolina 118, Citadel 50
Radford 62, Campbell 48
SE Louisiana 71, NW Louisiana 56
South Alabama 68, Jacksonville 66
South Carolina 60, Winthrop 47
Southern U. 120, Prairie View 93
St. Francis, NY 71, Liberty 68
Stephen F.Austin 55, McNeese St. 54
Stetson 89, Fla. International 67
Tn.-Chattanooga 68, Appalachian St. 67
Va. Commonwealth 92, N.C. Charlotte 88
W. Kentucky 72, South Florida 71

MIDWEST

Akron 75, Youngstown St. 70
Cleveland St. 71, E. Illinois 65
Creighton 98, Notre Dame 67
Ill.-Chicago 95, W. Illinois 83
Indiana St. 75, Wichita St. 64
Mo.-Kansas City 95, U.S. International 83
N. Iowa 53, Valparaiso 52
Nebraska 82, N. Illinois 73
Purdue 82, Michigan 77, 2OT
S. Illinois 90, Illinois St. 78

SOUTHWEST

Southern Miss. 88, Texas-Pan American 77

FAR WEST

UNLV 122, Long Beach St. 75

HOCKEY

NHL Standings

WALES CONFERENCE

Patrick Division

	W	L	T	Pts	GF	GA
N.Y. Rangers	31	21	9	71	229	191
Philadelphia	29	27	6	64	204	193
Pittsburgh	30	26	3	63	250	222
New Jersey	25	25	11	61	212	202
Washington	27	31	3	57	195	210
N.Y. Islanders	21	32	8	50	179	222
Adams Division						
x-Boston	36	18	8	80	235	202
Montreal	32	23	7	71	272	192
Hartford	27	27	6	60	175	195
Buffalo	22	24	14	58	207	205
Quebec	12	38	11	35	171	268

CAMPBELL CONFERENCE

Norris Division

	W	L	T	Pts	GF	GA
Chicago	36	20	7	79	249	194
St. Louis	35	17	7	77	222	189
Detroit	26	30	6	58	233	229
Minnesota	20	32	10	50	195	215
Toronto	17	37	6	40	175	245
Smythe Division						
Los Angeles	33	20	7	73	249	194
Calgary	32	21	6	70	245	186
Edmonton	29	28	3	61	208	198
Winnipeg	22	31	10	54	208	218
Vancouver	21	35	6	48	184	240

x-clinched playoff berth

MONDAY'S RESULTS

Chicago	2	1	5-3
Philadelphia	2	1	3-5

Thomas (13), Roenick (31), Graham (15); Ricci (17), Eklund (12), Tocchet (38), Melanby (18), Sutter (14). Shots on goal: Chicago (on Wregget) 8-12-7—27. Philadelphia (on Bestour) 12-9-8—29.

N.Y. Islanders	1	4	0-5
N.Y. Rangers	2	1	1-4

Bere (8), LaFontaine (34), Volek 2 (21), Reekie (2); Leetch (13), Nichells (23), Gartner 2 (34). Shots on goal: Islanders (on Vanbiesbrouck, Richter) 11-9-10—30. Rangers (on Healy) 9-14-16—39.

Washington	0	1	1-2
Los Angeles	3	1	1-5

K. Miller 2 (17); Taylor (18), Granato (21), Kudelski 2 (21), Gretzky (34). Shots on goal: Washington (on Hrudey) 11-12-13—36. Los Angeles (on Beaupre) 6-14-4—24.

Edmonton	2	2	2-6
New Jersey	0	0	0-0

Klima (29), Murphy (22), MacTavish (12), Anderson (19). Shots on goal: Edmonton (on Terreri, Burke) 7-7-5—19. New Jersey (on Fuhr) 8-10-9—27.

Quebec	1	1	1	5—9
Vancouver	1	1	1	0—3

Hirkac (11), Saleic (34), Finn (6); Nedved (6), Adams (18), Quinn (13). Shots on goal: Quebec (on Gamble) 2-15-4-2—23. Vancouver (on Cloutier) 8-8-15-4—35.

TRANSACTIONS

BASEBALL

American League

KANSAS CITY—Agreed to terms with Victor Cole, pitcher, on one-year contracts.

TORONTO—Agreed to terms with Nate Cromwell, Alex Sanchez, and Ricky Rhodes, pitchers, and Tom Quinlan, third baseman, on one-year contracts.

National League

ATLANTA—Agreed to terms with Oddibe McDowell, outfielder, on one-year contract.

BASKETBALL

National Basketball Association

PHILADELPHIA—Released Tony Harris, guard. Activated Dave Hoppen, center, from injured list.

FOOTBALL

National Football League

DETROIT—Named Raymond Berry quarterbacks coach, Dave Levy offensive coordinator and Charlie Sanders receivers coordinator.

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POSTCARD

A Furnished Cemetery

By Chuck Sudetic
New York Times Service

RIBARE, Yugoslavia — Relaxing at a picnic table recently on the Day for the Dead outside the small house he built on the family plot in this Serbian village's graveyard, Branislav Dimitrijevic sipped slivovitz with family friends in memory of his only son, Peda, whose coffin lies sealed in the basement.

Before the house, Peda's black-clad mother, Dobrila, skirled a lament as she lighted a candle and leaned toward his tombstone.

Upstairs, in a completely furnished sitting room, she had laid out for visitors a smorgasbord of steaming pork and chicken, preserves and cakes.

Throughout eastern Serbia, newly rich peasants with hefty, competitive consumer appetites and a thriving cult of the dead, began about 15 years ago to build houses on the graves of their relatives.

Not to be outdone by their neighbors, some people have furnished their grave houses with stoves, refrigerators, televisions, video-recorders and radios that they are sure their relatives' spirits will enjoy in the afterlife.

□

With more than a dozen such grave houses, Ribare's cemetery resembles a small village. On Eastern Orthodox holidays and the three annual Days for the Dead, the place bustles with people lighting candles, spreading out picnic lunches, and pouring plum-brandy libations onto the graves.

In this Slavic culture, whose ancient animism spawned belief in werewolves and the "living dead" and from whose language English borrowed the word "vampire," even city dwellers still pay special respect to the memory of their dead relatives.

"I built this house with the help of my friends," Dimitrijevic said, pointing out the fenced-in, stuccoed cottage that boasts a partly enclosed porch and a water pump in the front garden. "We worked on it for two years."

Most of the grave houses are built by parents whose only child has died young. Peda's friend Slobodan Panic added. "All that is left for these parents is sorrow, and they have no purpose in life other than to dedicate themselves to the afterlife of their dead child."

Many Serb peasants cling to an ancient conception of life after death that includes a belief that people can communicate with spirits of the dead, nourish them with food and drink, and use candles to illuminate their path to the netherworld, said Ivan Kovacevic, a Belgrade University professor of cultural anthropology.

"They believe these spirits can defend them against danger and misfortune," he said. "They also fear the dead and want to keep them satisfied."

According to an old Slavic belief, if a dead man's living relatives neglect or forget him, that man's spirit will return to cause crop failure and family ruin.

□

The Days for the Dead began as an appeasement of the spirits of the dead, and on these days some Serbs donate money to the church for priests to read aloud lists of their relatives' names, which sometimes date back several centuries.

"If a dead person liked to play cards, the relatives gather on the grave and play cards," said Ljubomir Reljic, a cultural anthropologist at the ethnographic museum who has written on the Serbs' cult of the dead. "They will drink and smoke because a dead relative loved to drink and smoke."

The people who build the grave houses are mostly peasants who profited by selling produce on Belgrade's markets, by black marketeering, and by working abroad for hard currency, Kovacevic said.

"They had so much money that they were itching to spend and there was no way to invest it," he said.

The Communists, who took control of Yugoslavia after World War II, were partly responsible for the grave-house phenomenon, Kovacevic said.

"The local government took over management of the cemeteries from the Orthodox Church and let the people build whatever they wanted," he said. "The church would never have allowed this."

The anthropologists said they are sure the grave-house phenomenon will fade away as Yugoslavia adopts a market-based economy that will give people who accumulate capital the opportunity to invest it in more practical ways.

"These peasants are not crazy," Kovacevic said. "If they had had a place to invest that money, they would have done it."

Eduardo Fernandez for The New York Times

Restorer working on a panel depicting St. Ignatius Loyola on recently uncovered wall of frescoes by Andrea Pozzo.

New Old Look for a Saint's Digs

By Clyde Haberman
New York Times Service

ROME — After celebrating an evening mass at the main Jesuit church in Rome recently, Pope John Paul II chose not to return directly to the Vatican.

Instead, he made a brief detour to an adjoining palazzo that contains the recently restored living quarters of Ignatius Loyola, the canonized Basque nobleman who founded the Society of Jesus in the 16th century.

Over the years, the Jesuits have been both a thorn in the side and a blessing for more than one pope. John Paul himself had strong reservations about their social and political activities in the early years of his papacy, when the order was led by the Reverend Pedro Arrupe, who died in Rome this month at the age of 83.

But under their present, more conservative superior general, the Jesuits have gained the pope's confidence, and his visit to the simple rooms of Ignatius suggests approval of one of the more pleasant restoration projects in this city where the past is always present.

Workers have returned the private world of St. Ignatius to its original spareness. Gone are veils of red damask, gold-leaf overlays and outsized altars that were considered pious additions by later generations of Roman Catholic Church officials but that belied the severity of the man's life.

"This is a piece of urban archaeology," said the Reverend Thomas M. Lucas, a Jesuit priest from the San Francisco area who directed the project. "We've reconstructed as much as possible a situation that existed more than 400 years ago, and our guiding principle was that less is more."

Just outside the rooms, the restorers discovered that centuries of whitewash had camouflaged previously unknown frescoes by Andrea Pozzo, a 17th century priest and a master of trompe l'oeil perspective.

Perhaps Pozzo's best-known work is the interior of the Church of St. Ignatius in central Rome, an eye-fooling marvel from 1685 that includes a seemingly real cupola.

This has been an important commemorative period for the Jesuits. Last year was the 450th anniversary of the official blessing given to their religious order by Pope Paul III in 1540. This year is the 500th anniversary of Ignatius's birth in Spain. Besides the restoration of his four-room apartment here in Piazza del Gesu, now open mornings to the public, Rome's remembrances include an exhibition on his life that continues through mid-April at the Vatican Library.

Ignatius lived his last 12 years in the top-floor rooms, writing countless documents and letters until his death in 1556. The palazzo that contains the rooms, a Jesuit residence, was not constructed until four decades after Ignatius's death, through a complicated system of vaulting that held the rooms intact while the rest of the structure below them was rebuilt.

The piazza's dominant building, the sumptuous Jesuit church known as the Gesu, did not begin to rise until 1568. It is a soaring work that includes the tomb of the saint, a man of simplicity ironically laid to rest amid marble and bronze and the largest known block of lapis lazuli in the world.

But while the piazza may be physically different, it was then, as now, a center of Roman power and varied activity that included a thriving red-light district.

Behind the Gesu is the Palazzo Venezia, which Pope Paul III made his residence and from whose balcony Benito Mussolini would harangue his crowds nearly 400 years later.

Nearby lived the influential Muti family, which, Lucas said, did not think much of Ignatius' plans for the neighborhood.

One Lucretia Muti was especially unhappy when the Jesuits asked her — politely, Lucas insisted — to remove her chickens from deconsecrated cemetery they had. Instead, she rounded up some peacocks and put them under Ignatius's windows in hope that their screeching would drive him crazy.

Father Lucas, a 38-year-old art historian, proposed the restoration in early 1987. He began work in September 1988, a two-year job whose $600,000 cost was underwritten by the Society of Jesus with help from an Italian bank and three American institutions.

PEOPLE

Volley From Cartland

The romantic novelist **Barbara Cartland** went to Buckingham Palace on Tuesday to be invested as a Dame of the British Empire, and she emerged to defend the royal family against newspaper attacks on its wartime performance. **Queen Elizabeth II** presented the honor to the 89-year-old queen of romantic fiction, who is now at work on her 553d novel. Afterward, Dame Barbara had a bash at the media, accusing them of "asking too much" by demanding the royal family contribute more to the Gulf war effort. "The last thing you want if you have suffered an attack from poison gas, for instance, is to have a lot of royals puffing around wanting a lot of attention," she said. In an editorial Feb. 10, the Sunday Times accused some younger members of the royal family of living it up while the nation waged war. Opinion polls found that many members of the public agreed.

□

Frank Sinatra has postponed his planned European concert tour this spring until next autumn because of the Gulf crisis, organizers in Oslo said. The show, a special tour celebrating Sinatra's 75th birthday, was to open May 25 in Oslo before heading on to other capitals including London and Rome.

□

Kirk Douglas was released from the hospital Monday. He suffered a cut scalp and bruises when the helicopter he was in collided Wednesday with a small plane over a private airport in Santa Paula, California. Two men in the plane were killed. Also injured was the helicopter's owner and pilot, **Noel Blanc**, who, like his father, the late **Mel Blanc**, has been the voice of animated-cartoon characters. Blanc is in intensive care at Santa Paula Memorial Hospital with a broken leg, five broken ribs, a bruised kidney and a punctured lung.

□

The Reverend **Jesse Jackson** has become the second living American to be honored with a likeness of himself in a U.S. Postal Service pictorial cancellation that includes other famous black Americans. The Indianapolis, Indiana, cancellation mark also includes likenesses of **Martin Luther King Jr.**, **Sojourner Truth** and **Harriet Tubman**. The other living American so honored was the former astronaut **John Glenn**, now a U.S. senator from Ohio.

□

The World Book Encyclopedia has some bad news for **Donald Trump**: He didn't survive the final cut in its latest edition. A. Richard Harmet, executive editor of the World Book, said that Trump's status as a millionaire developer and man-about-town "makes interesting newspaper copy, but so far he lacks lasting significance for a World Book article. Included in the 1991 edition's 100 new articles are the late **Lucille Ball**, the tennis star **Boris Becker**, the "Godfather III" director **Francis Ford Coppola**, **Joe Montana**, the San Francisco 49ers quarterback and the former Panamanian leader **Manuel Noriega**.

□

The actress **Vanessa Redgrave** reportedly has been dropped from a national theatrical tour because of her statements on the Gulf war. Redgrave was pulled by the Shubert Organization from a starring role in a fall tour of the British comedy "Lettice and Lovage," the New York Post reported. "I cannot say anything in response until the Schubert Organization has made an official statement," Redgrave said in London on Monday night. The Post gossip columnist **Cindy Adams** wrote that the move was based on Redgrave's political views on the war — including her call for the withdrawal of "U.S., British and all imperialist troops from the Gulf."

□

Mick Fleetwood of Fleetwood Mac says he opened a blues club in Los Angeles in order to fill a cultural gap. "Somehow blues clubs have never lasted in this city," he said. "They've always been fly-by-night." **Bo Diddley** provided the entertainment for the opening night of Fleetwood's last week and the crowd included **John** and **Christine McVie** from Fleetwood Mac, **Rod Stewart**, **John Lee Hooker** and **Brian Wilson** of the Beach Boys.

□

The French oceanographer **Jacques-Yves Cousteau** was awarded the $100,000 Third International Catalan Prize for his life's work studying the seas. The regional government's Catalan Institute of Mediterranean Studies will present the award next May to the 80-year-old Cousteau.

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